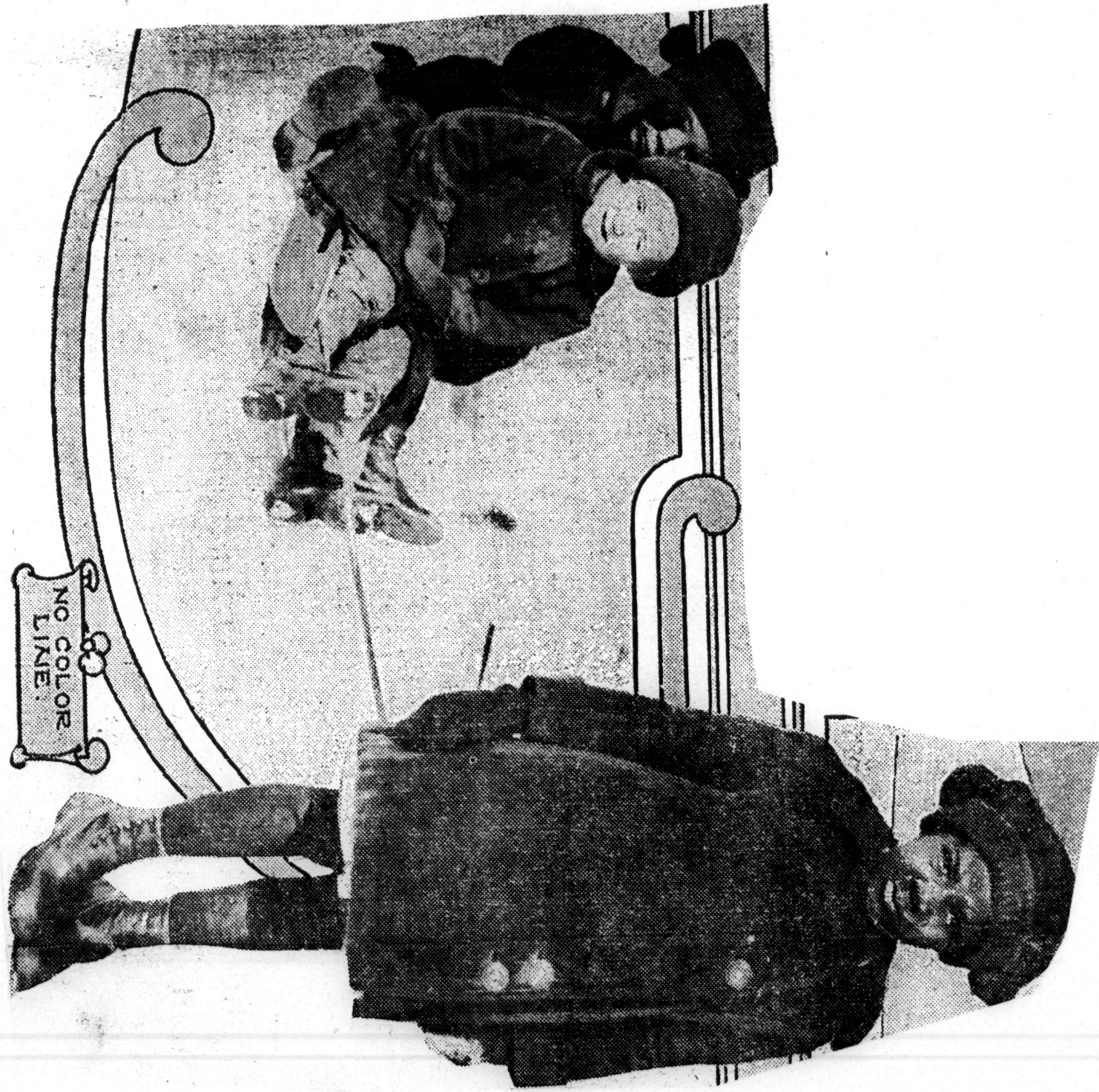


Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1916.



THE EMBODIMENT OF
FREEDOM





COLORED SCOUT
MASTER
DESCENDANT OF
THE BLACK
REGIMENT.



Journal

Richmond, Va.

OPEN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Major Moton and Other Negro
Speakers Are Making a
Tour of Virginia

Today marks the opening of the campaign for educational and industrial development, under the auspices of the Negro Organization Society. The object of the campaign is to promote interest in negro uplift. The campaign is usually conducted by leading colored educators and men of influence, who visit various sections of the state and hold public meetings, at which members deliver addresses on subjects of

"MOSE."

interest. In former years Dr. Booker T. Washington has been the principal speaker. This year his successor, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and president of the Negro Organization Society, will deliver the principal address at meetings which will be held in the following places: Franklin, Va., today at 1:30 and Suffolk at 8:15; Isle of Wight courthouse, tomorrow at 1 o'clock; Lebanon Church, Surry county, August 30, noon; Ruthville, Charles City county, August 31, 1 o'clock; Petersburg, September 1, at 8:15. Among the officers of the society are John M. Gandy, of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, at Petersburg; T. C. Erwin, former president of the Dinwiddie Normal and Agricultural Institute, and Clayborne George.

SUN

New York City

WORLD

ISS: New York City

DEC 5 - 1916

PLANS TO HOUSE NEGROES.

The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes will start soon to put into operation a plan for housing the negro population of Harlem. The plan, which permits of gradual expansion, will be launched by the erection of a single tenement to cover a site of eight lots. The houses will be model buildings arranged in suites of two, three and four rooms renting for \$1.50 a week for each room.

NORTH AMERICAN

Philadelphia, Pa.

APR 29 1916

To Raise Negro School Standard

A campaign against retardation of negro scholars in the public schools and for the raising of their economic standard was inaugurated last night at the fourth annual meeting of the Working Women's Club in White's auditorium, Fifteenth and Chestnut streets. Dr. John P. Garber, superintendent of schools, and Prof. Kelly Miller, of Washington, made addresses.

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK.

Dr. Geo. E. Haynes Will Hold Con-
ferences for Negroes.

One of the most notable attempts at social welfare organization among negroes that has ever taken place in Memphis will begin next Friday evening, when all social workers among colored people will begin a three days' conference at Grant School.

Practically every pastor, teacher, Sunday school worker, physician and business man is expected to be present. Dr. G. E. Haynes, the executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Colored People, and a well trained social worker for the colored race, will conduct the conference.

This meeting, which is under the auspices of the colored city recreation work, will have for its object the systematizing of all the social work being done by the organizations, so that there will be more efficiency. The distribution of labor, the opening of vocations, the protection of women, better play facilities and juvenile correction will be some of the problems touched upon.

Besides this meeting, Friday night at Grant School there will be a special meeting for the colored women's clubs on Saturday afternoon at the women's clubhouse on Walker Avenue, a reception Saturday night at the Domestic Settlement House and a mass-meeting Sunday afternoon at Howe Institute, at which time there will also be a sacred concert and music by Handy's orchestra.

The entire negro public are invited to these meetings. Those wishing to take part in the reception are asked to send their names to William N. Jones, 388 Beale Avenue, by Tuesday.

\$325,000 House for Negroes.
City & Suburban Homes Co. will build six-story flats for negroes to cover eight lots of its north Harlem holdings. The cost will be \$325,000. The project has been approved by the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes.

More Dwelling Buyers.

O'Reilly & Dahn sold to William J. Norris No. 116 E. 83d st., three-story frame dwelling, 25x100.
Frellus & Co. resold the three-story dwelling, No. 529 W. 175th st., 18x95, for Frederick Brown, N. Y. Title & Mortgage Co. made a loan of \$40,000 at 4 1/2 per cent. to Samuel T. Shaw, on the northeast corner of 73d st. and West End ave., a dwelling, opposite the Charles M. Schwab home block.

St. Louis, Mo.

The plans for a negro community center and play grounds, with swimming pool, will receive the hearty endorsement of every citizen who believes in play grounds at all. The negro population is as much entitled to these things as the white. The same policy which has provided public schools for the negroes as good as those for other races requires that they be given equally good play grounds and public baths.

Dr. Anna Cooper, director of the Fulton social settlement house, colored, which also operates the fresh-air camp for colored children, is appealing to the public for funds with which to conduct that worthy charity. Two hundred dollars is needed to provide additional shelter and food for colored children taken from the congested sections of the city and given an outing on the farm which the organization maintains on the Darbytown road.

Brooklyn Eagle

27

February 1916

COLORED COLONIES IN BROOKLYN SHOW ADVANCE OF THE RACE

Spirit of Henry Ward Beecher Still the Incentive for Progress, Says Rufus Perry, Who Outlines the Aims of His People.

THE spirit of Henry Ward Beecher still lives in Brooklyn, but it has a hard struggle. Rufus Perry says that the only salvation for the negro is in the negro himself. "Chicago Row" has changed. It is symbolic of the race that is growing beyond Washington to Dubois.

Facing the sun as it rises above Borough Hall stands the statue of Henry Ward Beecher. Facing the preacher as he reverently looks at the sun, is the kneeling figure of a negro slave. There is a mute look of gratitude in those sculptured eyes; in which is inscribed that legend, now a glowing ornament in Brooklyn's history, of a slave girl whose freedom was bought in historic Plymouth Church with the tears and jewels of kind-hearted men and women. This is an inspiring reminiscence of the days when Brooklyn's so-called old-fashioned culture led in the historic movements of the land, when Beecher was the mightier echo of Wendell Phillips, when an "underground railway" station in the old Bridge street church, near Myrtle avenue, was the haven to hundreds of suffering souls, souls suffering because the skin given by their Creator was black. The statue, passed daily by cars and wagons and pedestrians, is a mute memorial, in the whirling vortex of business, politics and bustle, of those days in Brooklyn before the Civil War.

**A Call in Old Church
for the Negro.**

The spirit of Brooklyn, it seems, still lives. A few months ago, when the cry for help from the Talladega College down in Alabama came to this borough, there was a generous response. Within the walls of old Plymouth Church, where Henry Ward Beecher so eloquently pleaded the cause of the black man, was inaugurated, one memorable night, a campaign for the education of the negro South that would have warmed the heart of the famous divine, and impressed him that his visions of equality were being realized. Not for freedom from physical slavery but for freedom from intellectual bondage, as was said at the time, from which the black man is being slowly but surely unfettered, was the appeal sent forth to the people of Brooklyn. That meeting never will be forgotten. Every available inch of space was occupied, even to the old slaves' gallery. It was the white men, however who occupied the benches in the gallery, while representatives of the colored race occupied seats of honor on the platform and were scattered throughout the congregation. It was reported later, at the dinner held at the Hotel Bostert, that the campaign in which many eminent clergymen, among them the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, participated, succeeded in obtaining the \$50,000 endowment fund. Brooklyn is still the home center of humanitarianism and culture. Brooklyn is still old-fashioned, it is true, in that she has not surrendered these superb qualities of the olden days before the onrush of sordid commercialism at has

swept away the chivalric glory of other cities. It is a struggle.

The colored population in Brooklyn is the oldest in the North, with the possible single exception of Boston, where Lloyd Garrison and the Abolitionists were active. But even then, it is claimed, however, that the first negroes in Brooklyn came over in 1690, with the emigration of the old Dutch settlers in Flatbush, before the days of ante-bellum discussion. The Sunday Eagle representative came across an eighty-year-old colored woman in "Chicago Row," along Atlantic avenue, who was born in the old Vanderveer homestead when it was still on High street, and she could speak Dutch fluently. Most of the colored population in this borough, of course, traces its origin in the South. Not a few come from the West Indies, however, and among these French and Spanish, in a certain kind of "patois," is the common vernacular; while a few, strange to say, come from Long Island, and are the half-breed offspring of Shinnecock Indians. These last are not very common.

There Are 23,000 Colored Voters in Brooklyn.

The colored people, as domestic servants and porters, are the commonest figures in the well-to-do homes and along the quays of this borough. Yet their homes are, of necessity, segregated in secluded quarters. There are 23,000 colored voters in Brooklyn and the entire population is estimated to be between 40,000 and 60,000, scattered in what are officially known as the First, Tenth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Assembly districts—that is along Schenectady and Atlantic avenues and the Dean street section, in the Navy and Fulton street "downtown" colony, up in East New York and in the neighborhood of Classor avenue leading from the neighborhood of Myrtle avenue. The oldest colony, as such, is the "Weeksville" hamlet, along the Eastern Parkway Boulevard, near Grand avenue, where

a guard had to be stationed for protection in the riot days of the Civil War. The most picturesque quarters today are the ramshackle wooden tenements along Atlantic avenue, which, before the advent of the Lincoln Mission, were spoken of as "Chicago Row," because of its similarity to Chicago in the days of old Mayor Harrison, who was supposed to have gone around with a razor in his shoe. Of course, those days of the old colored settlers are gone, and educated colored men of the highest refinement and wealth are to be found in the residential quarters of the Bedford section.

Of all colonies and colonists in Brooklyn, the colored colonies and colonists are the most American. The reason is simple: the ancestors of these people have been in this country for centuries, and brought with them no sentimental traditions for the coming generations to father; and the negro race is, more than all other races, alert and assimilative. Decades their predilection for chicken and pork-and-beans has been rather over-emphasized, and the interior of the homes are clean—very clean; for the colored folk are fastidious in their tastes, from their dish to their clothes.

The colored man is so constituted that he never worries. That is his doom. In the summer months, when there is little to do, and what there is to do is done by white men, the colored denizen of Atlantic avenue is seen lazily broiling in the sunny afternoon under the elevated tracks along Atlantic avenue. He is either talking or dozing, or cheering lustily as a compeer jigs and dances to accompaniment on the banjo or harmonica. He has a musical instinct bred in his soul; and it is to this instinct of the black minstrel that America owes its native music, its only real contribution to the history of art in Western civilization. Sunday Eagle reader have you ever wondered what has become of the quaint old "square pianos" which boasted the center of prominence in every old-fashioned parlor of a quarter of a century ago? There, down there, in the parlors of the wooden tenements in "Chicago Row," you will find those antiquated instruments; and on their rusty strings black fingers jingle out strains

of "darky" music composed in the whim of a moment for a momentary peal of laughter, and then forgotten. The Atlantic avenue composer can rarely write his own notes, or even the words which he lazily drolls to fit his song. It's good enough for "the crowd" to while away the hour, and that's all he wants.

So it is with everything else that he does. The colored man may be fortunate to work a little while for \$9 a week, doing such back-breaking tasks as only such a sturdy "barbarian" constitution as his can endure. Nine dollars a week, for a family of eight, does not go very far. He will, also, try to support cats and dogs "on charity." Yet if "toikey-time" comes around, the colored man will have his turkey if it costs his last cent. The next day he may be left penniless, but he will not complain. He makes the best of what he has; he lives in astounding cleanliness, fashion and bounty on the little he has. When that's gone, it's gone. He takes it as a matter of course, and merely grins.

In the days when the colored race was treated in fatherly kindness by the sons of the Southern master, and by the sons of the Northern abolitionist, the colored race was content with the dictum of Booker T. Washington—to "work and aspire"—to rise from the mud by dint of toil, low menial toil, to snatch a breath of independence. But the spirit of the white race, the colored man will tell you, is now changing.

Brooklyn Has a Serious Problem.

Brooklyn is to have a serious problem. It is not the fault of Brooklyn, for she is only one of other communities of the North, breathing the same atmosphere as the rest of the world. But this spirit that has come upon the North has become a stench in the nostrils of the educated element of the colored race, and will lead, it is feared, to a policy of segregation, or, if not worse, to a feeling of bitter pessimism. The attitude assumed by Booker T. Washington, of depending for the negro's salvation on the aid of the white man in training him to eke out his living by the sweat of his brow, has been criticised by the colored economist, Dr. W. E. Burghardt Dubois, a Harvard graduate, who wrote the memorable "Souls of Black Folk."

SOCIAL UPLIFT WORKERS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL MEETING

Journal and Guide
WHITE AND COLORED SPEAKERS

AND WORKERS CO-OPERATE
IN STATEWIDE MOVEMENT FOR
BETTER HEALTH, BETTER
HOMES, BETTER SCHOOLS AND
BETTER FARMS.

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Roanoke, Va., Nov. 11.—One of the most unique agencies at work for racial uplift and development in this country is the Negro Organization Society, which closed its fourth annual session in this city last night with a mammoth mass meeting in the Academy of Music with 2,000 people of both races present. Two important addresses were delivered, one by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and the other by Dr. J. P. McConnell, president of the State Normal School, Radford, Va.

The convention opened Wednesday night in the First Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Dr. E. E. Ricks is pastor. It seemed that all Roanoke poured out to welcome the distinguished educators, for they were educators and practical at that. The object of the organization is to educate the people along the lines of "Better Homes, Better Farms, Better Schools and Better Health." To this end during the year campaigns are conducted, and there are two men kept constantly on the field doing this particular work.

Lawyer A. J. Oliver acted as master of ceremonies. Music was furnished by the choir of the First Baptist Church. The Rev. J. H. Burks, D. D., of the High Street Baptist Church, conducted the opening, reading the scripture lesson and making the prayer. Attorney Oliver delivered a masterly address at the opening and concluded by introducing the Mayor, Hon. C. M. Broun, who gave to the distinguished men and women the keys of the city, assuring them that it was a pleasure to have them hold the session in Roanoke. His interest in the race and its development was based on his "Black Mammy," who had nursed him in infancy into boyhood and then through his school days. He declared that if others left the race, he would never follow them, but continue to do all in his power to encourage and help them in their efforts to rise.

Secretary John Wood of the Cham-

ber of Commerce, was the next speaker, and he also had a "Black Mammy" and he always considered her with the rest of the family when he visited his old home. He declared that if he had the directing of the education for the Negro youth, he would lay down the same for them that he would lay down for the white youth—nothing more nor nothing less. He believed in the development of the human family. In the name of the colored citizens Prof. W. A. Gilliam extended welcome. Like the other speakers, he had a "Black Mammy," but it was real, he was tied to her by blood and flesh, he loved her as his own life.

Prof. Gilliam with open arms received the delegates into the homes and hearts of the colored people, making them truly welcome and in old Virginia style. Following this the gavel was turned over to President Robert R. Moton, who after a few remarks introduced R. E. Clay of Bristol, to respond. Mr. Clay was himself and delivered an eloquent address, as did the Rev. A. A. Graham, of Phoebus, who also responded. The welcome addresses having been delivered then came introduction of Dr. W. D. Weatherford, International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., working among the Southern white colleges. The address was fair and conservative in every particular, full of encouragement to the race. He expressed himself as being in favor of human rights. He was strong in the doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Thursday morning the convention opened at 10 o'clock with impressive song and prayer services by Revs. W. J. Howard, of Washington, D. C., and L. O. Lewis, of Lynchburg.

Reports From Delegates.

This was a kind of a class meeting. It was opened by the Rev. W. J. Howard, representing the North Virginia Sunday School Convention. He declared that he was with the society in its object teeth and toe-nails—in fact, he was with anything which meant racial development.

Editor P. B. Young, representing the State Negro Business League, was the next speaker. He said that the members of the race in Virginia were doing more constructive work and less fault-finding. Not sitting around complaining, but going out doing things. The reports made at the last session of the League showed wonderful progress and there would be greater things reported at the next session. Among the other speakers were Rev. W. W. Ward, representing the Pulaski district conference of the Methodist

Episcopal Church; Rev. M. E. Davis, representing the annual conference of the A. M. E. Church; Thomas J. Edwards, superintendent of the Reformatory, Hanover; Nelson Williams, of the State Sunday School Convention; S. B. Ragsdale, of Halifax County; W. T. Johnson, First Baptist Church, Richmond, and the Shiloh Baptist Association; Rev. C. H. Johnson, Baptist Church, Bristol; Prof. J. H. McGrew, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and many others spoke, before turning to the program.

The first was a symposium "Beauty in Home Building." (a) "How to Beautify the Interior," Miss Eugenia Taylor, of Roanoke; (b) "Better Times Ahead—Co-operative Home Development," by Miss Lizzie A. Jenkins, of Hampton; (c) Place of Amusement in the Life of the Young People," by Prof. C. H. Williams, of Hampton Institute.

Put A Ban Upon Dancing.

Prof. Williams stirred up the ministers as nothing else stirred them, for in a way he endorsed dancing, and it was that which brought up the ministers. He believed that dancing and all other amusements for the young people should be under the supervision of the church. It was just like stirring up a hornet's nest. This was discussed fully one hour, and it was not until Dr. Moton announced that the time had arrived for closing that it was stopped and even after that several ministers got in a word.

Charles Stewart, A. M., D. D., of Chicago, Ill., was introduced and made a short address. He was given an ovation by the society.

Valuable Talks On Health.

The meeting, Thursday night was held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. S. M. Beane conducted the opening, and the choir of St. Paul Church furnished the music. The first thing was a Stereopticon lecture by Prof. T. C. Erwin, showing the progress made in the rural schools the result of the clean-up campaign, presenting some beautiful homes owned by members of the race in the various counties. He showed up the country home life.

Miss Agnes D. Randolph, executive secretary of the Tuberculosis Association of Virginia, delivered the first address on Health, but the principal address was delivered by Dr. James P. Faulkner, of Atlanta, Ga., secretary of Raoul Foundation crusade against Tuberculosis in Georgia. His address was practical and full of good information to the Negroes. Dr. Jones of Richmond made a short talk also.

Election Of Officers.

Friday was the busy day, and there were many addresses delivered prior to the meeting Friday night. The

officers elected were: Major Allen W. Washington, Hampton, president; Prof. J. M. Gandy, Petersburg, executive secretary; W. T. B. Williams, Hampton, treasurer; E. A. Long, Cambria, recording secretary; G. W. Blount, Portsmouth, corresponding secretary; Prof. T. C. Erwin, Petersburg, and Attorney T. C. Walker, Gloucester, field agents; Rev. L. L. Downing, Roanoke; Mrs. Ora D. Stokes, of Richmond; Maggie L. Walker, Richmond; W. E. Robinson, Mrs. Ida N. Paey, R. C. Yancy, A. T. Shirley, W. H. Salley, M. E. Davis, J. M. Jeffries, vice-presidents.

Friday night, long before the hour for opening the Academy of Music, which holds over 2,500 people, was crowded. It was the closing address which the people of both races desired to hear,—an address from the successor to Dr. Booker T. Washington. They were there and in large numbers, and Dr. Robert R. Moton just worked his way into the hearts of that large crowd. Prof. J. M. Gandy, presided, and in the opening introduced the newly elected president, and announced that Dr. R. R. Moton was made the honorary president.

The address dealt with many phases of the race, emphasizing the motto and object of the organization. An appeal was made to the young men to take proper rest, proper exercises declaring that it was utterly impossible for them to stay up all night and work all day. Too many young people were dying, and he urged them to quit dying by using the preventatives. Throughout the address was punctuated with applause.

The Social Feature.

A thing unknown in the history of Roanoke, the wealthy white people extended the use of their automobiles for a sight-seeing ride through the city and suburbs by the delegates. There were 25 machines placed in front of the church and the tour lasted two hours and a half.

Forty of the delegates were served dinner at the country home of one of the wealthiest farmers in Virginia, J. D. Oliver. All were fed and still there was plenty left.

Mrs. Harris Barrett, at the head of the home for delinquent girls near Hanover, delivered a special talk to the women Friday afternoon.

The selection of the next place of meeting was left with the executive committee.

REPUBLIC

St. Louis, Mo.

MAR 6 1916
CITY PLANNERS ASK

\$40,000 TRACT FOR NEGRO PLAYGROUND

Propose Field House, Dressing-Rooms and Branch Public Library for Elleadsville.

The condemnation of a block of ground at Kennerly and Goode avenues for the installation of a public playground and recreation center for negroes was recommended yesterday to the Board of Public Service by the City Plan Commission. The cost is estimated at about \$40,000.

The proposed negro civic center is in the district known as Elleadsville. The improvements proposed would be a playground, recreation fields, wading pool, field house and dressing-rooms, and a branch public library.

The property is across the street from the Sumner High School and a part of it now is occupied as the Kennerly public playground for negroes, being leased by the city. The commission recommends that the Board of Education be requested to co-operate in the condemnation proceedings and use a part of the block for the new Simmons grade school for negroes.

The commission recommended that the United Railways be requested to remove its tracks from Washington avenue, between Compton and Jefferson avenues, and shift them to Lucas avenue, returning to Washington avenue at Twenty-third street.

A plan was approved for condemning the southwest corner at Lucas avenue and Twenty-third street and the northeast corner of Washington avenue and Twenty-third street, to make an easier curve by way of Twenty-third. A loop back to Lucas avenue by way of Twenty-second street was recommended, to give trackage room for cars waiting to move crowds attending functions at the Coliseum.

In Chicago the Aloha Public Welfare Club is the latest social center to attract attention. The Aloha Club has its rooms at 424 East Thirty-seventh street, between Grand boulevard and Vernon avenue. Seven rooms are fitted up for the accommodation of women. Thomas M. Smyth, philanthropist, donated \$6,000 on the building for the benefit of the race.

President of Norfolk
Colored United Charities



Rev. F. W. Williams

ANNUAL REPORT UNITED
COLORED CHARITIES

The United Colored Charities wish to thank their many friends who have so liberally contributed to the cause, bringing cheer and sunshine to many homes. We acknowledge the receipt of money from the members and friends for the past year and solicit the co-operation of all for the present year. The following donations were thankfully received:

Miller, Rhoads & Co., \$2.00; Grace P. E. Church, 1.40; First Baptist Church, 5.00; Johns Bros. (wood and coal), 1.00; Mr. John L. Roper, 5.00; Hampton Basket Society, 5.00; Mr. W. B. East, 10.00; Concert for charity, 25.00; Watt, Rettew & Clay, 5.00; The Hub, 2.00; Queen Street Baptist Church and friends, 20.47; Mrs. Anderson, shoes, clothing and toys; Swastika Club, 20.00; Ladies' Aid, Baltimore Union, 1.00; Sisters of Charity, 1.00; Girls' Branch National League, 1.00; Norfolk

Temple No. 1, Daughters of Elk, 1.00; Queen Esther Court of Jerusalem, 1.00; Lilly Valley Court Calanthe, 1.00; Ancient Knights of Jerusalem, 2.00.

With these donations, membership fees and the appropriation from the city, we have given 50 pairs of shoes, 200 bundles of clothing, etc., sent 75 baskets of food on Christmas day; sent to homes 40 loads of wood and coal, sent to homes 40 baskets of groceries; paid rent for 10 families; assisted three to their homes who were stranded. Sent baskets to the "Old Folks' Home" and "Day Nursery." Bought medicine for several sick with the assistance of the "Hamper Basket Society." We fed on Christmas Day 200 people.

We are still in need of funds. Any contributions will be received gratefully, and can be sent to headquarters, 622 Cumberland street, or phone care of 5037-W, and we will call for the same.

Rev. F. W. Williams, Pres.
Mrs. Emma Cherry, V.-Pres.
Mrs. M. E. Gordon, Sec'y.
Mrs. Gertrude Harrison, Tr.

EVENING GLOBE

New York City

Unselfish Negro Workers.

To the Editor of The Globe—No charity organization with which I am acquainted has more of the spirit of the Good Samaritan than the charity bureau maintained by the New York News, a colored weekly newspaper, at 135 West 135th street.

This organization is run entirely without overhead charges, and every dollar it disburses goes directly to the relief of needy persons. All its workers are volunteers who sacrifice their own time in its service without compensation, and the kind neighborliness with which it brings prompt relief makes its work particularly effective. Although the bureau was organized primarily to take care of sudden cases of distress arising among the colored people, on several occasions the bureau has given relief to poor white families in the field of its operation.

The work of this devoted little band of Christian charity workers deserves to be continued, and I trust that some of your readers at least will take pains to look further into its work and give it that practical help which will enable it to meet the demands which the winter season imposes upon it.

LOUIS W. FEHR.

New York, Oct. 23.

COMMERCIAL
JUL 9 1916

TRAINING FOR NEGROES.

Neighborhood Improvement Societies
Will Assist New Line of Work.

Sutton E. Griggs has inaugurated a movement looking toward the civic education of the negro race. In a statement outlining the movement he says:

"Those who through centuries wrought out the civilization of which we form a part have inherited certain traits and traditions that have received no special emphasis in the schools of the white people, because they were of the very life of the nation and special instruction was not therefore considered.

"The negroes have missed the influences of their natures that have come as a necessary result of working out a civilization, and there is a consequent need of special supplemental work to be done by education. Neither college training nor industrial education as understood today can impart to the negro race the characteristics needed for success in this civilization. The winning traits of civilized nations must be made the subject of special study."

Dr. Griggs is widely known throughout the south among his race. He is a speaker of eloquence and a writer. His addresses and writings uniformly breathe a friendly spirit towards the efforts of the white people of the south in the direction of the negro race. It is Dr. Griggs' plan to organize neighborhood improvement societies, work to see textbooks introduced into the public school system that will stress the points needed for the civic education of the negroes, and to deliver lectures.

In his work Dr. Griggs has the hearty co-operation of Dr. A. A. Kincannon, superintendent of the city schools of Memphis, and other white men of influence and high standing in the south.

Associated with him in the movement is William N. Jones, a negro worker along social service lines, who is in the employ of the City of Memphis and is the only negro similarly employed in the south.

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

Pleasant reports come from New York city's "San Juan hill," a Negro district said to be the most populous for its area in the world. The Charity Organization bulletin makes the statement that "the Negro is more self-reliant in poverty than the white living under the same conditions. He is slower to seek assistance, and more eager to be independent again." A committee of 19 colored men and women is working efficiently in the district with a colored "visitor," employed jointly by the charity organization and the Harlem relief society. The second annual "Negro health week," under the auspices of the national league on urban conditions among Negroes, begins to-day.

ENDORSE PI FOR MERGER
OF ALL RO CHARITIES

A merger all the social, charitable and other organizations operated for and by the negroes of Chicago was endorsed at a meeting of their representatives held at the Wash-bash avenue department of the Y. M. C. A. at Thirty-eighth street and Wash-bash avenue.

Dr. George C. Hall, 3408 South Park avenue, was named chairman of a committee to lay out plans for the merger. When the organizations are co-ordinated the association will probably be taken in as a branch of the national league on urban conditions among negroes.

"All the organizations established in Chicago to aid the negroes here have been working separately," Dr. Hall said yesterday. "There has been a waste of energy in this division of labor."

Eugene K. Jones, associate director of the national league, who has been in Chicago preaching co-operation among negro social workers by a merger of organizations, helped promote the plan.

BANNER
Nashville, Tenn.

COLORED LEAGUE ON
HOUSING CONDITIONS

Through the activities of President H. Robertson of the Central Civic Improvement League, among colored people, over thirty cases of poor and unsanitary housing conditions have been submitted to the board of health as a result of a brief house-to-house canvass recently instituted by the league. He reports that the encouragement and assurances received at the hands of the board of health and department of building have stimulated his league to greater activity and that he will seek the co-operation of every colored organization and church in the city in this effort to improve housing conditions.

In connection with the house-to-house visit campaign the league members also stress the "better living" and "clean-up" movement now on in Nashville generally.

Directors of the Ellen Wilson Homes have selected a square seven blocks from the Capitol on South Capitol Street in a relatively undeveloped section in Washington on which they soon will begin erecting 140 small dwellings, that will commemorate the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. The buildings will meet the best housing standards and will be rented to unskilled negro wage earners at low rates.

newspaper Cutting Bureau World

Commercial

TO HELP NEGRO MOVEMENT.

G. E. Haynes of National Urban League Will Hold Conference.

The colored recreation department is planning a three-day conference and survey in connection with its organization work in the city.

Dr. George E. Haynes, the executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, an organization that has done much towards racial adjustment in the large negro centers will conduct these conferences and will make an effort to bring into more practical organization all uplift forces working among negroes here.

Dr. Haynes is one of the leading expert social workers among negroes today and there will be an effort made to bring him in touch with all social, educational and religious workers in the city.

The object of this effort will be (1) to show social welfare agencies the advantage of co-operation; (2) to secure and train social workers; (3) to protect women and children from unscrupulous persons; (4) to fit workers to and for their work; (5) to secure playgrounds and other clean places of amusement; (6) to organize boys' and girls' clubs and neighborhood unions; (7) to help with probation oversight of delinquents; (8) to maintain a country home for convalescent women; (9) to investigate conditions of city life as a basis of practical work.

William N. Jones, who has charge of the city recreation work and who has done much in stimulating practical uplift work, will co-operate with the work of this league.

The colored recreation department has established its central headquarters at 388 Beale Avenue, where from 9 to 10 o'clock each day and from 7 to 10 on Saturday nights William Jones will be glad to confer with any one with reference to securing employment or any problems relating to health, social and domestic activities.

From **VERTISER**
Address: **MONTGOMERY, ALA**
Date

THE DUTY OF ALL
Houston Post.

Under the caption "Negroes Must Act" the Chattanooga Times invites the attention of the negroes of Chattanooga to dangerous and deplorable conditions existing in that city. It points to the terrific death rate among the negroes, the increase of tuberculosis and other deadly diseases and to the shriveling of the negro population, due to fewer births than deaths, notwithstanding the heavy birth rate.

Chattanooga is not exceptional among Southern cities in this respect, but typical. In all the larger cities, there is a heavy negro population, and the same insanitary living conditions prevail.

It is true the negroes must act in Chattanooga, and they must act in all Southern cities, but The Post must remind The Times that the problem can never be solved by the negroes alone. It is a problem which the white people must help to solve. It will require the co-operation of the intelligent people of both races, fortified by a strong and purposeful municipal policy to bring about better results.

The negroes of the Southern cities for the most part live in the miserable shacks which white landlords provide for them, and amid such distressful conditions as white municipal governments permit to exist. And the inevitable consequences of such housing conditions and such disease-breeding conditions as are common are not only disease and death among the negroes, but such conditions are introduced by negroes into white homes.

When The Times fully appraises the danger to white people of having a large negro population existing under the appalling conditions prevalent in Southern cities, it will see that it is a white man's problem and that the solution must come as a result of unremitting effort of the whites in co-operation with the enlightened element of the negroes.

There is scarcely a white home in Chattanooga that does not employ negro servants. They come from insanitary and disease-breeding sections of the city into their white employer's kitchen, they nurse the white babies, they launder the clothing and household linen. They serve in many capacities. How many of these employers are careful to know under what conditions their negro servants live? Is it not their duty to now and is it not a duty they owe to themselves to do all in their power to ameliorate such conditions as may imperil the health and lives of their own families?

Houston has grappled this great problem through the instrumentality of a scientifically organized and operated Foundation, and The Post feels confident that within another year this city will have its large negro population living amid more wholesome conditions. Investigation is revealing the necessity for such improvement, and no difficulty is being encountered in obtaining the co-

operation of the best people of both races. In other words, Houston is pointing the way and Chattanooga and other Southern cities would be wise to study the plans and purposes of the Houston Foundation, a municipally-supported agency for the bettering of living conditions among all the people.

POUNDING AT THE MILLER DAY NURSERY AND HOME, PORTSMOUTH.

The Journal and Guide
The Friends of the Miller Day Nursery and Home, 909 County Street, Portsmouth, are requested to pound that institution February 16, 1916.

The times are hard and some of the mothers have been unable to keep up. It has been found in some instances very necessary to retain some of the children at the Nursery for the good of the child.

So the institution is compelled to call upon its friends for aid. Every person who is interested in child welfare is requested to bring a pound next Wednesday night, 2/10/16.

HUNTERSVILLE PLAYGROUNDS
The Journal and Guide
On Monday afternoon, May 29th, the Huntersville Playground held the formal opening. The little folks rendered an excellent program under the leadership of Mrs. C. C. Dogan. Cream was sold and the proceeds of the same went toward the purchase of a swing for the grounds. The ground was opened for the benefit of the small children of Huntersville, who are unable to go to the playgrounds in the city proper, unaccompanied. This fills a long felt need in this section. Mrs. Titus very kindly donated the use of the lots for the playground and it is meeting with much success.

HERALD
New York City

Concert for Negro Working Girls.
There is much interest in the concert in which noted negro musicians will participate, which will be given this afternoon at Delmonico's for the benefit of the Home for Colored Working Girls and Settlement Work, at No. 132 West 131st street, and St. John's Club for Boys, at No. 39 West 131st street, which are under the direction of the Diocesan Auxillary of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The Missionary Committee of the auxillary includes Mmes. Richard Irvin, William E. Iselin, Louis M. Ogden, Charles Frederick Hoffman and Arthur Choate. Extra tickets at \$2 each may be obtained from Mrs. John Greenough, at No. 38 East Sixty-third street, and Mrs. Haley Fiske, chairman of the Missionary Committee, at No. 39 Riverside Drive. The performance will begin at half-past three o'clock.

News
New Orleans, La.
WACO, TEXAS
DEC 23 1915
OCT 9 - 1916

Negro Betterment Association Busy

Members of the Association for the Betterment of the Colored Citizens of Waco have been busy all the week preparing for the final inspection of the yards that have entered the beautification contest.

Of the large number that entered only about two dozen will be inspected next week, as the association has operated an elimination inspection and only the best yards will be inspected the second time. The inspectors will be named early this week.

The committee which was appointed to compile and publish the pamphlet of ads is hard at work, making preparation to launch an "ad-getting campaign," and the teams will begin their work Monday or Tuesday. While the association aims to place in the home of every colored citizen an ad of every Waco business enterprise possible, it also aims to realize a small sum with which to carry on its work; therefore, in advertising with the association not only is the business helped but a worthy public cause is advanced. With these ideas in mind the officers of the association hope that the business men of Waco will cordially receive the solicitors and give their ads freely.

From **RECORD**
Address: Philadelphia, Pa
Date

HELP FOR COLORED WOMEN

Interesting Conference Addressed by Well-Known Workers.

A number of prominent Philadelphians were among the speakers at the conference-dinner of the Philadelphia Association for the Protection of Colored Women yesterday afternoon and evening, in the Y. M. C. A. building, No. 1724 Christian street. The afternoon session was opened by Rev. H. L. Phillips, and E. B. Leaf presided. On the subject under consideration, "Conditions Affecting Colored Women," five and 10-minute talks were given by Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, E. K. Jones, Mrs. Granville Hurley, Miss Margaret Maguire, Mrs. Walter W. Pharo, Mrs. Frank Miles Day, Mrs. Mary Roberts, Mrs. Mary Tribbitt, Mrs. G. Edward Dickerson, John T. Emilen and Rev. J. DaCosta Harewood.

The evening session was presided over by Mrs. Alice Tucker. Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, D. C. gave an address on "Progress and Problems of Colored Women." There were 10-minute talks by J. R. Paul Brock, Dr. Grace D. Kimborough, Miss Mary H. Ingham and Dr. John B. Leeds. Five-minute talks were made by Miss Mary A. Gillette, Dr. Henry C. Minton, Mrs. George A. Dunning, Rev. Elliot White and Mrs. E. B. Leaf.

News
New Orleans, La.
DEC 23 1915
OCT 9 - 1916

\$700 For Toys For Poor Negro Children

Nearly \$700 has been collected for the doll and toy funds of the Hobgoblins, a negro organization, which distributes Christmas presents to the impoverished negro children of the city every year.

More than 2,500 children will benefit by the distribution, which will be held Christmas Day, from 1 to 4 p. m. at the Masonic-Odd Fellows' Hall, 1116 Perdido street.

Voluntary contributions to the fund of the Hobgoblins are large every year, and the doll and toy distribution is considered one of the best charitable plans of the city.

From **EVENING GLOBE**
s: New York City
Date MAY 23 1916

Efficient Colored Charity.

To the Editor of The Globe—Several weeks ago in connection with a case of dire need it was my good fortune to make the acquaintance of the New York News Charity Bureau, at 135 West 135th street, a colored organization, established primarily, of course for the relief of distress among colored families, but extending aid in the same spirit to others as far as their funds will permit.

Here is a little band of efficient workers under intelligent and unselfish leadership, doing with very limited means an amazing amount of good and doing that good with so fine a spirit as to be an inspiration to others in similar work.

These people are deserving not only of confidence and respect, but of substantial support as well, for theirs is a direct, practical service to the community.

JOSEPHINE DAY NYE.
New York, May 18.

VERTISER
AUG 13 1916

Women's Club Active.
The Anna M. Duncan Club, composed of thirty negro women, donated \$2, food and clothing and the Lookout Committee from this club has pledged itself to continue its good offices. This club does charitable work among its race, especially in the winter time, when it feeds and clothes the needy and sends children to school.

The mother of Dave Baldwin, whose half demented father tied him to a railroad track, called on Lillian Dungee Saturday and took the little one to her home at Thompson's Station. She said her husband had been in bad health. He was coming to Montgomery and she permitted him to bring the child as company.

per Cutting Bureau in the World
NEW PRESS
St. Joseph Mo.
DEC 23 1915

FOR THE NEGRO CHILDREN.

Mayor Marshall Promises Delegation of Colored Men That a Playground Will Be Provided.

Mayor Marshall today advised a delegation of negroes, headed by Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, who called on him at the city hall, that he would see to it that a playground is provided this summer for the negro children of the city. It will be located in the vicinity of Twenty-seventh and Locust streets, he said. The negroes said they had come just to pay a friendly call and to learn how their interests were to be looked after by the new city administration.

From **ENQUIRER**
Address: Cincinnati.
Date

PLANS ARE DISCUSSED

For Raising Funds For Proposed Home For Negro Girls.

Plans for raising money needed to establish a home for unmarried negro mothers were discussed yesterday at a meeting at the Federation of Churches headquarters of a special committee appointed Sunday at a mass meeting at the Ninth Street Y. M. C. A. by Bishop Boyd Vincent. Rev. John W. Langdale, pastor of the Avondale M. E. Church, presided.

It was determined that a larger mass meeting be held a month hence to determine whether a building be bought or leased. In the meantime the committee-men will call upon men and women of means whom they will try to interest.

Rev. Peter Robertson urged the purchase of a permanent home.

paper Cutting Bureau in the World

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn
NOV 12 1916

URGES SOCIAL CENTER WORK.

The negro social center work, under direction of the city recreation commission began last Wednesday night at Grant School. Five hundred boys and girls, mothers and fathers enjoyed an excellent programme consisting of motion pictures, talks by Principal J. M. Jones and William Jones, supervisor of the colored work.

The social center work at Grant covers a variety of activities. The interest of the principal and teachers has been marked. Besides a series of lectures, there will be weekly motion pictures, domestic science classes in cooking, sewing and fancy work. A complete community service will be undertaken and practical gardening and household economics will be carried to the homes of all parents of children who will accept. There will be the usual physical culture activities.

Social Condition, Improvement of - 1916

A. M. E. Zion Social Center

St Louis Argus 1-14-16
The purpose of the **Zion Social Center** is to render practicable service to the members of the church and the community, that will enable them to live cleaner, better and more efficient lives, or "That they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly."

Courses of work of the most practicable sort have been offered by a most excellent corps of instructors, teachers and professional men, who are giving their services gratuitously. Courses are given in Cooking, Sewing, Physical Culture, Home Economics, Art for the Home, Reading, Writing, Child Study, Current Events, Personal, Hygiene, Commercial Law, Kindergarten and Day Nursery. In addition to these there will be a free Dental Clinic for children, an Employment Bureau and Library. Descriptions of the course will be given later in booklet form.

The work is under the supervision of a Board of Directors and Superintendent or Director. The Board of Directors consists of Prof. F. L. Williams, Principal of Sumner High, Chairman; Dr. B. G. Shaw, Pastor; Prof. C. E. Sawyer, Instructor in German, Sumner High, Prof. S. H. Dreer, Prof. J. W. Myers, and W. A. Giles of Sumner, Dr. Thurman, a prominent dentist, Dr. McClellan, Physician and Surgeon; Mr. Brewer and J. Covington, James H. Harrison and C. M. Moore. Prof. Ben H. Mosby, Head of Department of History, is Superintendent and Director of the entire work.

The Hours and Days of the Courses with the Date for the same are as follows:

DOMESTIC ART.	ART FOR THE HOME
SEWING	
Thursdays.....12---4 p. m.	Tuesdays.....7.30---8.30 p. m.
Fridays.....12---4 p. m.	Feb. 22. Mar. 28.
Mrs. A. W. Taylor, Instructor	Miss Grace L. Nichols, Instructor
PHYSICAL CULTURE	Forum For Current Literature
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	Sundays, Feb. 20. Mar. 26
7.30---10.00 p. m.	Mr. J. M. Langston, Instructor
Messrs. Mosley, Giles and Sawyer,	HOME ECONOMICS
Instructors	Thursdays.....7.30---8.30 p.m.
CHILD STUDY	Feb. 17. Mar. 23.
Mondays.....7.30---8.30 p. m.	Mr. F. L. Williams, Instructor
Feb. 21. Mar. 27.	COMMERCIAL LAW
Mr. Myers, Instructor	Saturdays.....7.30---8.30 p. m.
WRITING ENGLISH	Jan. 22. Feb. 25.
Wednesdays.....7.30---8.30 p. m.	Messrs. Hill and Taylor, Instructors
	READING OF LITERATURE

Mar. 1. Apr. 5.
Mr. S. H. Dreer.....Instructor

DOMESTIC SCIENCE COOKING

Thursdays.....3.30---5.00 p. m.
16 Lessons

Miss E. J. Jackson,.....Instructor

HYGIENE

Wednesdays.....7.40---8.30 p. m.
Jan. 19. Feb. 23.

Dr. McClellan,.....Instructor

Wed. Afternoons, 3.30-4.30 p. m.
Feb. 23. Mar. 29.

Miss R. Barbee,.....Instructor

KINDERGARTEN DAILY

9.00 a. m. 2.00 p. m.

Mrs. Lee,.....Instructor

Free Dental Clinic For Children

Mar. 30. May 4.

Hours to be announced later

Dr. Thurman,.....Director

Second Course will begin in early fall.

These Courses are free to any and every person, regardless of denomination who cares to take them.

Our only source of revenue for the up-keep of this work is from the general public.

Negro teachers are becoming aware that work with children is only a part of their task. Hence one of the popular courses of the summer schools at Hampton and one or two other places the past three summers has been that on community work, including lectures and discussions on occupations and wages, housing, health, and the migration of the Negroes from rural districts to towns and cities. Teachers are asking for methods and plans which they can use in checking this march to the cities; in increasing the earning power of the masses, especially on the farms; in improving the houses and making the neighborhoods in which Negroes live more habitable and sanitary. They are seeking ways of joining in the fight against such diseases as tuberculosis, hookworm, and typhoid fever.

The course this summer at Hampton covered plans for improvement, causes and remedies for migration from the country, Negro occupations and wages, and discussions of tuberculosis, hookworm, and typhoid, together with the proper movements and methods for combatting these diseases in any community.

There were seventy-one teachers regularly enrolled and a number of visitors. The course was conducted by Miss Ida Tourtellot of the Hampton staff, and by Dr. George E. Haynes, head of the department of social science at Fisk University, and executive secretary of the League on Urban Conditions among Negroes. Many of the lectures were illustrated with lantern slides, and laboratory visits were made to three of communities near the Institute. Less extended but similar lectures have been given at Tuskegee, Virginia Union University, and the State Normal School in Tennessee.

Charitable and Social the Practical Work
Institutions of a High of the Colored People
Order Characterize in This Borough.

To this Dubois school of thought adhere the leaders of the colored race in Brooklyn.

"Not 'Work and Aspire,' but 'Aspire and Work,'" is the slogan of this movement, as expressed by a prominent leader to The Sunday Eagle representative last week. Not to submit in humiliation to the word "nigger"—and to smile! It is the tragedy of the colored race that this sense of subordination has become to them a matter of course, and even the mulatto regards the contempt of his brethren with disdain and calls him "yo' po'ah low-down niggah!" It is a tragedy to this race that they have kissed the whip that smites them. The higher element have set about recently to raise a propaganda for the purpose of inculcating in their colored brethren the feeling of self-respect and of economic and intellectual independence.

The Urban Society is one of the signs of the new movement. Its purpose is to solve a problem. Its results, it is feared, if the plans laid by the colored leader, Rufus L. Perry, are true, will create another problem.

"Even the criminal institutions have been known to resent the intrusion of the colored man," said the lawyer to The Sunday Eagle representative, "and what could we do? So we formed this society for the helping of the black man through the aid of the black man."

"Department stores will not give the black man a job, but they will take his money. Banks will not give the black man a job, but they will save his money. They are not aware that the employment of a single black person in their establishments would attract a large colored patronage."

"There is only one thing for the black man to do. If the white man will not help him, he must help himself. He lives in slums because there is no desirable properties which he can rent."

"If we will open up stores, owned by black men, for black men to patronize; if we will build homes, financed by black men, for black men to live in; if we will start banking and insurance institutions, managed by black men, for black men to invest in, there is only the white man to blame. He is the fault of it. The only salvation for the negro is the negro, it seems."

Many Types of Educated Colored Men.

And Rufus Perry is a unique colored man to speak to. Most colored people, when they "get religion," are Baptist, and there are twenty-two churches, in stores everywhere, full of them. The church on Dean street was built by Pastor Boyd in his overalls. Soon there will be a colored Catholic Church, if the prophecy of the president of the colored Citizens Club,

pie crust comedy, or else show only domestic unhappiness or infidelity. Happy endings are rare.

The next "American" film was a moving cartoon of "President Wilson and Cupid." It was amusing, but tended to make the head of the American Government a little ridiculous. The film was apparently made in Paris, where people try hard not to say or write everything they think of President Wilson.

There is no way of controlling what the Europeans say and think about Americans, but there ought to be some control on the kind of films that are exported, both as to truthfulness and taste. Couldn't the proposed Federal film censorship prevent Americans from making themselves out worse than they are?

These questions are prompted by the third American film, shown to the populace in the Cannebiere Theater. The background was the San Diego Exposition of last summer, which was shown to excellent advantage, but the action was an extremely vulgar tramp extravaganza, a sort of Sunday comic supplement put into motion. It gave a curiously twisted idea of life in America, all the more unfortunate because it bore out the most common European misconceptions about what can safely be done in the United States. Money was picked up from the ground and spent with equal facility. Sharpers appeared on every corner, reaping rich harvests, and a mild kind of badger game was successfully "worked" on the unwary. I was a most disgusting way of setting off the really beautiful exposition buildings. That film was not "made in Brooklyn."

Still another kind of American film, that in a sense was made in Brooklyn, being based on the detective stories of a Brooklyn resident, is now being exploited all over France as well as in England. It is a serial called "The Mysteries of New York," and the New York it pictures is one of refined cruelty and ingenious crime, traced by equally clever sleuthing. The story, as made over for French consumption, is published serially in one of the Paris papers that circulates all over the country, and the same incidents are then shown in the local moving picture theaters, installment by installment. It is a clever scheme, and the pictures are well done. They are quite the "rage" of the country. The only drawback, as far as New York is concerned, is that the whole country is plastered with the most lurid colored posters, showing a left-handed hold up man, with a bright red handkerchief over his face, pointing a huge revolver at the reader. Another poster shows a gigantic, shadowy hand, framed by bright, green, poisonous vapor, about

to close over a whole family. The pictures themselves show murder after murder by scientific means, which are then tracked by methods equally learned. The whole performance leads to the query whether crime ought not to be put on the list of articles prohibited from export. "The Mysteries of New York" do not give the unreflecting Europeans a very flattering idea of life in America's largest city. On the other hand, one never needs to blush for the Vitagraph films which

NEWS

Chicago, Ill.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF THINGS.

"In the elder days of art
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part,
For the gods see everywhere."

—Longfellow.

"Character is victory organized."—Napoleon.

WHERE THE NEGROES LIVE.

Investigation in New York city of the conditions under which most of the colored population has its homes reveals precisely the same defects as those which prevail in Chicago. It is disclosed that negroes in the districts in which they are forced by circumstances to exist are obliged to accept totally unfit living accommodations, for which they are required to pay exorbitant rents. The difference between the situation in New York and that in Chicago seems to be that in the former city some concentrated effort is being put forth to correct this important housing defect by providing decent quarters for negroes at reasonable rentals. Dealing with this subject in the Southern Workman, L. Hollingsworth Wood remarks that the investigation in New York was conducted by the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. The league has a local committee in New York, the secretary of which is William H. Baldwin III., one of the best known negro physicians in the country. Mr. Wood is himself the secretary of the league.

The specific district covered by the report of the investigation included twenty-three blocks bounded by 142d street, Park avenue, 136th street and 8th avenue. The estimated negro population of this district is 49,000, most of whom live in tenement houses. It appears that twelve years ago there were virtually no negroes in that district and that now there are virtually no white people living there. The tenements are of the old fashioned type chiefly, only two new tenements for negroes having been erected in that district in the last twelve years.

"Two facts," Mr. Wood writes, "stand out in the report:

"(1) The poor accommodations which the negroes in this district are compelled to put up with; and

"(2) The high rents.

"These two facts, in the opinion of the best students of the question, more than explain the bad social conditions which were found to exist. Good citizenship thrives poorly under bad housing conditions. Hundreds of eminently respectable negro families are compelled by circumstances to live and bring

up their children under degrading if not actually immoral influences." This is the situation which has more than once been brought to the attention of the public by housing experts and students in Chicago.

As Mr. Woods remarks, "these people would rush to fill proper quarters if they could obtain them at a reasonable rent. For the general welfare of the city," he continues, "as well as the particular welfare of the negroes, a determined effort must be made to house them properly."

Here is the project proposed:

"While the plan for housing the negro population in Harlem should be comprehensive and not limited to one or two units, we feel that a start should be made on a reasonably small scale, and propose the first development on a plot covering eight city lots (about 200 by 100 feet). A tenement building on such a plot, in accordance with the model plans and specifications of the City and Suburban Homes company, can be erected at a cost not to exceed \$288,000, including the cost of the land. Such a tenement would have the following accommodations and scale of weekly rentals:

"Ninety-six rooms arranged as four room apartments with bath at \$1.40 per room; 180 rooms arranged as three room apartments with bath at \$1.40 per room; 108 rooms arranged as three room apartments, no bath, at \$1.25 per room; 100 rooms arranged as two room apartments with bath at \$1.70 per room; 40 rooms arranged as two room apartments, no bath, at \$1.40 per room.

"The experience of the City and Suburban Homes company shows that such buildings will be filled at once with respectable negroes, and the income therefrom insures at least net earnings on the capital invested of 4 per cent, while the experience of the League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes shows that there is a tremendous demand for such quarters, especially the three room apartments, with or without individual bath (general bathing facilities being furnished on one floor of the apartment house), at the rate of \$1.25 to \$1.40 per week.

"If the plan for negro tenements can be developed so as to attract an investment of \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000, the consequent saving in operation on such a scale would place the company in a position to pay a 5 per cent dividend and still provide a surplus to cover loss in building value.

"A number of conferences have been held by representatives of the owners of real estate in the district referred to, representatives of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, and the officers of the City and Suburban Homes company. In place of attempting the almost impossible task of inducing present owners to improve their property, it has been decided that the City and Suburban Homes company shall be the agency through which this first development shall be made.

"For twenty years past this company has owned tenements for negroes in West 62d and 63d streets, and has not only been successful in managing them but has also successfully undertaken the management of tenements owned by others in that vicinity, and occupied by negroes. Their experience in housing negroes has convinced them that the problem is no more difficult than that of housing white people. The negro tenements are as cleanly kept and the return on capital invested is just as satisfactory as in the case of white tenants. They report no vacancies in any of the company's negro tenements, nor in the Phipps negro tenements which they manage. This is due in part to the character of the buildings, but perhaps more to the manner in which they are managed."

URBAN LEAGUE WORK IN NASHVILLE, TENN.

Prof. George E. Haynes, director of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, writes interestingly from Nashville concerning the development of some features of the league's work in that city. Through the co-operation of Judge Wells of the Nashville city court, probation work was begun in the probation court, and there has also been taken up the question of adult probation work. The law does not provide for this phase of the work, but by the co-operation received from Judge Wells some preventive work will be possible. *The New York Age*

The charity work centering at Bethlehem House is the most responsible organization working among colored people and the league is co-operating. A charity commission of five citizens from the city and county has been appointed and some of the white citizens are assisting the commission in a survey of the charitable agencies in their efforts to check unworthy charitable enterprises. Some of the work is done by Fisk students, but more supervision is needed than can be given by Mr. Haynes and Mr. Mowbray, who was formerly in charge of the league's Brooklyn office. *3/16/16*

Richmond Negro Welfare League Engages Mr. W. D. Hill.

Richmond Planet
The Richmond Negro Welfare League announces the engagement of Mr. W. D. Hill, of this city, whose service began on March 27. Mr. Hill comes to the organization at a time when many new features of work are being inaugurated, thus making the services of an additional person at this time highly imperative. As soon as they are completed, the League will issue in the next few weeks two bulletins; one on conditions among the colored population of this city that need betterment; and another in the form of an industrial directory.

The League will operate at least, three playgrounds during the summer, which work is practically assured. *April 1, 1916*

A new line of work with delinquent children is now under way, the success of which may lead to a further extension of this phase of welfare.

Plans are being put on foot to inaugurate an illustrated course of lectures on health and housing in different parts of the city.

Mr. Hill will interest the public in the work that the League is doing and will have charge of the publicity side of its meetings. Mr. Hill is well known in this city, having always taken a leading part in young people's organizations and musical and literary activities.

Playground Teachers

For Year Are Named;

Given Diplomas Today

Contribution
Playground teachers for the coming

session, which opens June 12, were announced yesterday by J. Oscar Cochran, park manager, and Mrs. F. M. Tibbets, supervisor of the grounds.

Twenty-one young women were given positions on the playgrounds. They are the successful students at the playground normal held recently. The graduates of this school will be given their diplomas in the council chamber this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

J. H. Andrews will open the exercises as a representative of the park board. The diplomas will be given out by Ben Lee Crew, president of the board.

The successful candidates and the parks they will have charge of are as follows:

Mims Park Playground—Miss Lora Pin-nell, director; Miss Lilly Mae Steavens, assistant.

Georgia Avenue Playground—Miss Nell Milner, director.

Grant Park Playground—Miss Lucy May Bacon, director; Miss Elise Chosewood, assistant.

Pine Hill Playground—Miss Mary Whit-ley, director; Miss Virginia Haugh, assistant.

Ponce de Leon Playground—Miss Loudie Holland, director; Miss Estelle Weaver, assistant.

Maddox Park Playground—Miss Lucy Manning, director; Miss Edwina LaZarus, assistant.

Dargan Park Playground—Miss Leola Wallace, director; Miss Ethel Douglas, assistant.

Springvale Park Playground—Mrs. Hattie Moore, director.

Adair Park Playground—Miss Laura Cooper, director; Miss Mildred Parr, assistant.

Supernumeraries—Miss Hester McMurray, Miss Lillian Downing, Miss Roberta Moran.

Colored Schools—Storr's playground; Alice Cary, director; Gray school playground, Eva Arnold, director.

Social Service

Center to Open

Houston Observer
We are pleased to announce through our columns that the Social Service center at 810 House St. will open Monday, December 18th.

Miss Uxenia B. Scott will be in charge. Her assistants will be Misses Butler, Flood and Lee.

Miss Flood will have immediate charge of the nursery. Parents who cannot take their babies and small children to their places of employment may leave them in the nursery to be cared for and fed until their parents return from work.

Arrangements are made to care for school children after school hours until working parents have returned home.

The faithful work of the Colored Foundation and the Colored Social Service Bureau has done much to bring this much needed institution to Houston Negroes.

By the establishment of this center the city of Houston has again added to its tangible interest in all of its citizens and as Negroes we have much to be grateful for.

REV. W. G. UPSHAW,
O. C. CROOK,
N. JOHNSON,
G. N. T. GRAY,
DR. J. W. TILDON.

LENOX COMMUNITY CENTER

Meriting far more encouragement from high and low than it is at present receiving the Lenox Community Center, with headquarters in P. S. No. 89, is doing a splendid work among our people in Harlem. *Amsterdam News 6/15/16*

The desirability of such an organization can hardly be overstressed. Supported by the people it must ultimately work for community and civic interest and whether those who head it will it or not its onward sweep must, too, leave behind it the seeds of a much-needed race-consciousness.

On the face of it, and under the surface, too, there appears good cause and a plenty why the Lenox Community Center should receive the hearty support and co-operation of the people of Harlem. Those who unthinkingly or for selfish reasons oppose the Center are themselves standing in the way of the race's best interest and in such a position can be assured that they will be blown aside, like straws before the wind, by the force of an awakened public opinion.

VIRGINIA MEN HOLD

JAMES RIVER CAMPAIGN

HAMPTON, VA.—The second summer campaign of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia was prosecuted at Franklin, Suffolk, Smithfield, Surry and Ruthville, Virginia, during the week of August 28 with an enthusiastic vigor that was distinctive. Like last year's, it was another James River Campaign, inasmuch as the places visited were for the most part accessible from the James. The five-day trip up and down the river was made on the beautiful yacht "Hampton," of the Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute. The distance from the boat landings to the places of meetings, generally the courthouses or centrally located churches or schools, was made in automobiles furnished by the county people, who co-operated with the organization society through local committees. But co-operation of this kind was not limited to the colored people; there was not a meeting where some white people were not present. At Franklin, Suffolk and the Isle of Wight prominent white men sat on the platform throughout the meeting with the colored representatives, and delivered excellent welcoming or other addresses of kindness and good cheer, a fact strangely in contrast with a popular Northern idea that the South is a perpetual theater of racial war. Specially notable is the instance at Suffolk, where the opera house, "The Virginian," was secured and paid for by the City Council.

A Progressive Move.

The idea of the Negro Organization Society in this campaign was to bring the county people to a conscious realization of their shortcomings in the mat-

HARVEY MEEMS,
S. H. BROWN,
D. OLIVER,
G. W. UPSHAW.

than white children in a county, only one-half are in school. Of this number only one-half are in school every day. The average term of school for the white child is eight months; for the colored child, two months and a half. Now, your children are not smart enough to get in two months and a half the same thing that it takes a white child eight months to get." Further statistics showed that the colored teacher only gets a third of what the white teacher receives. "Now," said he, "if you want a better mule you buy it; if you want a better plow you buy it; and if you want better education for your children you will have to go down in your pockets and pay for it." Mr. Williams also showed from the reports that in each case where the colored people had tried to improve their schools the white people had never failed to co-operate with them in furnishing material aid.

President Gandy was accustomed to open his address with the rather astonishing sentence that "the Negro is a dying race." "Farming and education are of no use," said he, "unless the race lives." He called attention to the fact that consumption had become prevalent among colored people only since slavery, and he accounted for it through the fact that the race is imitating white people in their general mode of living without imitating their means of health preservation. Churches, homes and public schools, besides being poorly ventilated, lack the proper sanitary conveniences. In conclusion he read the splendid "Health Creed and Pledge of the Organization Society" and extended a general invitation for all to sign the card and receive free literature on health and sanitation.

Dr. Moton Central Figure.

Dr. Robert Russa Moton, the new principal of Tuskegee, was, of course, the central figure of the campaign group.

When Mr. Moton was a young man he worked for many years at a saw mill in the heart of Surry County. It was in this county that he had many of his youthful escapades, and it was here also that he embraced the religion of Jesus Christ. These facts combined to add an element to the meeting at the Lebanon Baptist Church that was romantic in the extreme. Here was a man risen from the ranks who was come back again bearing word of life to those he had left behind; here was the master come home again; the prophet returning to his people. Never was a message delivered with a more impassioned fervor or listened to with an attention more rapt. Although all the meetings (continued on page two)

A Course In Social Economy

Under the Direction of Dr. Geo. B. Mangold at L'Ouverture

The St. Louis Argus School Building. 2/4/16.

A course of study in Social Economy will be given under the auspices of the Social Service Committee and the Mound City Social Settlement Association, at the L'Ouverture School by Dr. Geo. B. Mangold, director of the School of Social Economy, beginning Saturday morning, February 5, 1916, at 10:00.

All persons interested in the uplift of the race are invited to join.

The course includes five lectures on Neighborhood and Group Work, five lectures on Methods of Case or Family Work, ten lectures on Problems of Interest to Colored People, including Problems of Poverty, Crime, Insanity, Segregation and Industrial Opportunities.

The class will meet Saturdays from 10 a. m. to 12 noon.

Terms, \$3.50 for the entire course of twenty lectures.

A NEW BETTERMENT CLUB.

Atlanta Independent The West Side Matrons' Penny Saving Club was organized during the year 1915 for the purpose of saving pennies weekly, and promoting the welfare of woman. We hope to benefit ourselves and those with whom we come in contact, from moral, social, intellectual and religious view points.

We organized ourselves into a band of twelve, working together that we may become better acquainted with each other, and come into closer touch with the many members of our community. 2/12/16.

The members of this club stand for purity and refinement in every sense of the word. The club is entertained by members thereof, and at each meeting the leading feature of interest is needle work. It is the intention of this club to launch a business in the future that will be of a most substantial benefit along the line we are working.

We are interested in every member of our community, and with the help of God, we hope to do a work that will be far-reaching for good in making better the members of our race.

MRS. ANNA VAUGHN, Pres.

MRS. DELLA WRIGHT, Sec'y.

YORK, PA., TO BEGIN

RACE COMMUNITY WORK

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

York, Pa.—The establishment of a community house for work among colored people in this city was assured when the property of the Wanner estate located on the north side of Faith Presbyterian Church on North Duke street was purchased for that purpose, and passed into the hands of a joint committee of white and colored people of this city under whose auspices it will be conducted. The price paid for the property was \$5,000 and it is estimated

that \$2,000 more will have to be added to the purchase price to renovate the building and prepare it for the use it is intended. *New York Age* On the second floor a manse for the pastor of Faith Presbyterian Church will be established, while the basement and first floor will be used for the community work. This work will be accomplished entirely apart from the church. Here a free reading room will be established, a small gymnasium, free dispensary for children and aged persons, evening classes in domestic science, an employment bureau, lectures will be held, and other beneficial features.

Samuel Small, Sr., who is one of the largest contributors toward the project, has secured the service of J. A. Dempwolf, architect, to estimate the necessary improvements. When the Y. M. C. A. work is once started that department will be placed under the direction of the Rev. G. Edward Williams, the pastor of Faith Presbyterian Church, who, while a resident of Baltimore, had three years' experience as a Y. M. C. A. secretary.

The establishment of this community house has been under consideration for some time past, and the members of the committee have been negotiating for the property during the past month.

Following is a list of the joint committee which has the work in charge as well as its officers:

White citizens: The Rev. John E. Tuttle, the Rev. W. J. Oliver, H. C. Niles, the Rev. A. R. Taylor, A. B. Farquhar, the Rev. M. E. Swartz, John E. Baker, the Rev. Samuel H. Stein, Dr. James A. Dale, the Rev. A. A. Long, W. J. Fisher, the Rev. Clinton E. Walter, C. H. Ehrenfeld.

Colored citizens: John Williams, G. O. Jones, Anderson Taylor, Dr. G. W. Bowles, Wilson Harr, G. H. Chapman, Milton Gibson, the Rev. G. W. Bell, John A. Jones, the Rev. W. Edward Williams, W. H. Robinson, G. L. Reid, Glenn Goodridge, Basil Biggs, the Rev. J. A. L. Watkins, A. L. Brickhouse, Joshua Smith and Thomas Pennington.

Officers of committee: Dr. G. W. Bowles, chairman; the Rev. W. Edward Williams, financial agent and chairman ex-officio; G. I. Reid, secretary; Dr. James A. Dale, treasurer.

PETITION FILED

AGAINST DIRECTORS

Chicago Defender 12/9/16.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 28.—Declaring that the trustees of Emancipation park are unable to further finance it and that an indebtedness of \$4,500 exists against it, a number of race citizens filed a petition in the district court Saturday requesting a continuation of the trust.

The fact is recited that the tract of land was originally purchased by Richard Allen for \$800, and that at the present time the taxes amount to \$750 annually, although there is no revenue from the park.

The defendants are the directors who were elected to serve for the year ending June, 1916.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1916

ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS EXCELLENT WORK DURING YEAR

League to Study Migration of Negroes From the South

Savannah Tribune
New York, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes with headquarters in this city, is circulating its sixth annual report which is just from the hands of the printers. The report sets forth the work of the past fiscal year which is from October 1st, 1915 to September 30, 1916, in a systematic and attractive style and deserves the same comment which the 1914-15 report received from the New York Evening Post and others when it was styled "a very model of what such publications ought to be."

Under the national Features of the league are recorded the observance of National Negro Health Week which was conducted in all the League's various branches, lectures on the causes of migration to cities at some of the large colored universities and schools of the South, addresses and conferences held on welfare work by representatives of the league, in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Illinois, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, the training courses for social workers which have been conducted in co-operation with the Women's Home Missionary Council M. E. Church, South and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

The national work embraces also the formation of organizations last year in Detroit, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Huntsville, Alabama, and Memphis, Tenn., and the prosecution of plans for movements in Cincinnati, Chicago, Washington, D. C., and Jacksonville, Fla. The league is now working in twenty cities.

Last a bureau to assist Negro graduates from schools and colleges to get adjusted to positions suited to their training was opened at Nashville, and applications from workers and twenty-three requests from institutions and organizations for trained workers were received. An interesting account of the efforts of the League to broaden the field of employment for colored people,

especially as it relates to working among colored people here, obtained for students from southern agricultural schools and colleges in the Connecticut Valley, is given. The success of this venture is seen in the fact that 458 students were able to receive sufficient compensation to help with their tuition upon returning to school in the fall. Two hundred and thirty-six men and women were sent from New York and vicinity to obtain permanent work in this same capacity.

For the past five years the league has given opportunity to two young people to study social science at the New York school of Philanthropy and Columbia University, furnishing them necessary funds to defray actual living expenses while prosecuting their studies. Upon completing their work here, they have been sent to social service positions in various communities after the league has been satisfied that their practical work in connection with the New York office was sufficient to enable them to handle the affairs of their respective positions. Forrester B. Washington, 1915-16 "Fellow" is now secretary of the Detroit League; a report of this organization being given in the League's annual report. Fellowships are also given to worthy students at Fisk University when they have shown an inclination toward social work.

In this city the League continued its work with girls and boys—assisting 266 boys and 199 girls from the children's courts, public schools and other sources. The Junior Park Protective League in Harlem which was continued last year met regularly and was directed in drills by police officers from the 38th Precinct.

Last year in this city the league formed organizations of workers, created employment opportunities for needy and promising individuals, assisted in the enforcement of housing regulations, maintained Valley Rest Convalescent Home, which accommodated 769 women patients, held public meetings and educational campaigns in the interest of health and social welfare and investigated causes of deaths of colored infants in the Columbus Hill District.

It is interesting to note that members of the League are serving on the board of fifteen organizations that are

A total of 1,860 cases were disposed of during the year, and 1,374 separate jobs were given to working individuals. This report contains also a summary of the work done in Brooklyn, Nashville, Philadelphia with the Armstrong Association and the Association for the Protection of Colored Women, Richmond, Savannah, Augusta, Huntsville, Ala., Atlanta, Louisville, St. Louis, Detroit, Pittsburg and Norfolk. A total of \$31,266.37 was handled by the league last year. About two fifths of this amount was handled for special work in connection with the securing of laborers for the tobacco fields in Connecticut Valley the maintenance of a convalescent home, and the furnishing of mechanics for a pump corporation in Western Massachusetts.

During the coming year the League plans to study the new and increased migration of Negroes from the South, and present the facts as to its causes and make suggestions for the care of the newcomers in the states where they settle. The League also plans to continue development of economic and welfare opportunities for Negroes which will provide for their better coordination in community life. In addition to the cities that are now affiliated with the League, efforts will be made to influence leaders in large cities to form movements similar to the Urban League.

The officers of the League are: L. Hollingsworth Wood, president; John T. Emlen, vice-president; Kelley Miller, vice-president; Robert R. Moton, vice-president; William H. Baldwin, 3rd secretary; A. S. Frissell, treasurer; Victor H. McCutcheon, assistant treasurer; Eugene Kinckle Jones and Geo. Edmond Haynes, executive secretaries.

DR. R. R. MOTON SPEAKS.
The *Journal & Guide*, 9/2/16
The Virginian Theater was packed last Monday night, with one of Suffolk's most receptive, interesting and appreciative audiences of white and colored, to hear Dr. Moton and other speakers. The occasion was under the auspices of the Negro Organization Society. Mr. W. H. Crocker was master of ceremonies. He introduced Judge McLemore, who made the first speech. Mr. J. Walter Hosier, Dr. J. F. Morrison, City Health Physician,

Prof. D. B. Williams, Rev. Dr. L. L. Downing and Prof. Gandy. The Rev. Dr. Graham introduced Dr. Moton, who spoke on "Race Adjustment"—Race Pride, Be Industrious, Be Morally Clean. It was an able address. All the speeches were far beyond the average. They were made by some of our biggest men. Prof. Dett, of Hampton, and Mrs. M. R. Troy, of the city, rendered several piano solos. The collection for the work amounted to \$51.38. The white people gave \$22.00, and the colored \$29.38.

RACE WILL BUILD AUDITORIUM

Members and Friends to Erect Large and Magnificent Building to Cost \$35,000—Architect a Race Man—Credit to the City. *Chicago Defender* 11/29/16.

(Special to the Defender.)
Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 28.—The members of the race in this city are to have a \$35,000 building. It will be known as the People's Auditorium. It is estimated that there are about 30,000 race men and women living in this beautiful city. Among them are men of every class who own homes, schools and churches, many having acquired large and valuable pieces of property. The largest and most enterprising that the race has started is the building of a large People's Auditorium on a central site on the northeast corner of Crocker and Agatha streets.

Race Architect Drew Plans.
The plans for the building were drawn by a young architect of the race, Paul Williams, who was a student in the Los Angeles schools and now has offices in the Marsh-Strong building. The officers of the People's Auditorium Association are: W. L. Fields, president; O. S. Thomas, secretary; R. M. Mitchell, treasurer, and Nat R. Harding, business manager.

The building will occupy the present site of the Providence Institutional Baptist Church. The association is capitalized at \$50,000, and it is figured that the improvement will cost approximately \$35,000. The plan of the association is to erect an auditorium that will seat not less than 1,500 people. There will be a number of offices, a small store and a hall for rent. The large auditorium will be used for moving pictures during the week and on Sundays the building will be leased by the Providence Institutional Church of which Rev. Alfred C. Williams is warden.

There will be maintained a large orchestra, together with a \$5,000 pipe organ. A large chorus of 100 voices will be kept in training. These will furnish special musical attraction to satisfy the musical demands of great Sunday afternoon gatherings.

Plan in Detail.

In planning this auditorium every item contributing to the comfort and convenience of its patrons has been considered, such as lighting, ventilation, exits, etc. The lighting of the interior will be what is known as the indirect system, throwing out a soft cream light over the entire room and leaving no shadow.

Forced ventilation will be used to draw out all used air and supply fresh air at a desired temperature. Special attention has been given to the seating arrangement, each seat has an equal view of the stage.

The exterior lighting will be of the same type that created such a sensation at the Panama-Pacific exposition, which is the latest development in lighting.

The lobby or entrance to the auditorium will open off of Crocker street. Access to the basement, balcony and second floor offices will also be from this lobby.

The basement, occupying about one-third of the floor area, will provide a small auditorium with committee rooms and room for heating apparatus.

Provision has been made for four office rooms on the second floor, fronting Crocker street.

The third floor will be occupied entirely by the balcony and the upper part of the auditorium.

ORGANIZATION SOCIETY MEETING

Journal & Guide Va., 10-14-16
Prominent Speakers Engaged For

Fourth Annual Session
In Roanoke Nov. 8-10.

(Special to Journal and Guide.)

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 12.—Preparations for the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Negro Organization Society which will be held at Roanoke, Va., November 8, 9, 10 are well under way. The people of Roanoke are enthusiastic about the meeting and a strong Committee on Arrangements is at work making plans for the entertainment of those who will attend. Indications are that a large delegation of earnest, public spirited, men and women will journey to Roanoke for this occasion either as individual members of the Society or as representatives of organizations. Every organization among Negroes in Virginia should send at least one representative to the Roanoke meeting and no man or woman who is really interested in the development of the colored people in this State should fail to be present.

These annual conventions of the Negro Organization Society are regarded by many as being the most helpful and most inspiring meetings that the Negroes of Virginia hold, and a very large majority of the leaders in the State are making attendance upon them a part of their annual program. So far as is known every one who has attended either of the former meetings has returned to his home with a deep feeling of practical benefit and enthusiasm in the cause of Negro uplift.

The Roanoke meeting promises to be as good and as helpful as either of the former meetings. Able and distinguished men and women of both races in and out of Virginia will speak. Among those who are expected may be mentioned: Dr. W. D. Weatherford, International Secretary Y. M. C. A.; Dr. Jas. P. Faulkner, Executive Secretary, Raoul Foundation; Mr. J. H. Montgomery, Executive Secretary, Co-operative Education Association; Dr. Jas. P. McConnell, President Radford State Normal School; Mr. J. B. Pierce, District Agent Negro Farm Demonstration Work; Dr. Arthur D. Wright, State School Inspector; Miss Lizzie A. Jenkins, State Industrial Supervisor; Dr. J. J. France, Chairman Committee on Health. A number of persons will speak upon the improvement of particular conditions in their own communities and the usual interesting reports from delegates will be heard. Dr. Robert R. Moton, now Principal of Tuskegee Institute and President of the Society, will deliver the principal address at the big mass meeting of both races with which the convention will close.

Persons expecting to attend the meeting or organizations planning to send delegates should write to Prof. F. C. Erwin, Field Agent, State Normal School, Petersburg, Va., for any desired information. The rates for board and lodging will not exceed one dollar per day and homes will be assigned in advance and due notice given to all persons who will make request for same to the Field Agent or to Attorney A. J. Oliver, 267 Loudon Ave., N. W., Roanoke, Va., who is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

Established and Most Complete Paper Cutting Bureau in the World

SHREVEPORT, LA.

LIBRARY HELPS LOCAL NEGROES

"Father" Daniels Conducts Institution for Uplift of Colored Population.

An institution that is doing an excellent work among the negroes of Shreveport and vicinity, and about which the citizens generally perhaps are not well informed as yet, is conducted in a neat frame structure, near the intersection of Western avenue and Travis street, under the direction

of "Father" I. P. Daniels, colored, a leader of his race in this section, who has for years been doing a fine work along educational and inspirational lines with the encouragement of white friends, including a number of business men, charity workers and church leaders of Shreveport. The institution is known as "Father Daniels' library," though it is much more than a library, as various branches of activity are conducted. It deserves more assistance and encouragement than it is receiving, and when its activities become better known no doubt greater co-operation will be offered. Its influence is steadily growing, and also the public's knowledge of its affairs is becoming wider, quite a number of prominent white citizens having visited the library. Father Daniels invites them all. He is there most of the time, though generally he spends Sunday in the country and Monday, too, carrying on his missionary work.

Through a system of books carefully maintained, with daily entries, Father Daniels keeps account of everything that is done through the institution, and the public is invited to make inspection. When such inspection is made, it invariably happens that the negro leader is congratulated for his services. These books contain a list of visitors, both white and colored, separately, with opinions as to the work being carried on; an account, itemized, of money collected and expended; a list of other donations, including literature, with the addresses of the donors; a list of persons being cared for; a list of persons in search of work and of those wishing to employ labor, including cooks and other servants. In fact, there is a book for every line of activity, and it is kept efficiently.

The provident association, the anti-tuberculosis league, the anti-saloon league, the board of health, the thirteenth district Baptist Sunday school association and churches, especially Baptists and Methodists, are among the agencies assisting Father Daniels in his work, one big feature of which is the distribution of information on subjects of vital importance in the education and uplift of his race. In the library there is a collection of valuable books, also bulletins, pamphlets and periodicals with articles relating to health, sanitation, agricultural pursuits and other matters of interest. All the city negroes are invited to the building to read these articles, free, while visitors from the country are given copies of the literature, each getting an assortment of about twenty publications. Father Daniels figures that the service reaches about 50,000 negroes, including 36,000 in Caddo parish, and numbers in Bossier, De Soto and a slice of east Texas.

Daniels Gives Advice.

In addition to this literature, Father Daniels personally circulates among the negroes and instructs and advises them. During the period of depression shortly following the outbreak of the war, when the price of cotton was reduced, he distributed seed and made

talks on farming activities and urged his people to diversify and raise products for home consumption, and did a valuable work that attracted the encouragement and assistance of many white citizens, including members of the police jury. After that service was performed, he began the development of plans for opening his institute, which is conducted, as stated before, in a frame building, which has three sections, one for library proper, with chairs to accommodate about two dozen visitors, one for private consultations and the other for giving lessons in cooking, his idea being to prepare inexperienced and untrained but willing negroes for servants in white homes. There is also a vacant lot near the house, which later on he hopes to convert into a lecture place for lectures on things that count, teaching the negroes to give up idleness, frivolity and wastefulness for useful occupations.

Donations to Library.

The first donation to the library was by Mrs. E. B. Rand, 250 books; another was by the Provident Association, 1,000 magazines and periodicals; temperance league, an assortment of about 1,500; board of health, about 1,500; anti-tuberculosis league and the Caddo hotel, the latter donating seven chairs, four hat trees, eight stove pans, a settee and a table. This latter donation was due to Mr. Mayes' appreciation of the good work of Daniels.

Capitulation of Service.

A capitulation shown on Father Daniels' books for the period, March 18 to May 1, 1916, shows: pieces of reading matter received 1,660; packages of seed for yards 498; persons registered, white, 14; negroes, 171; children six to fourteen years, 39; money collected by special donation \$32.10, counting borrowed amounts \$46.50; persons given work 14; tuberculosis cases attended 12; visits to sick by Father Daniels 120; visits to country 3; articles donated 1,828; paid out \$46.50; average visits per day to institute between 5 and 6. Reading matter received 500; see 150; visits to sick 20; visits to farmers 35; lectures by Father Daniels 10; tuberculosis cases 12; persons sent to jobs 7; donations to library amount collected \$17.40, paid out \$16.40; balance on hand \$1; total visits to institute 97, average per day between 3 and 4.

LOCAL HOME IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICEABLE.

It is a gratifying fact to note that

in all parts of Norfolk where colored people at most reside that there is unusual activity among them in improving the appearances of their yards and homes. The movement to make improvements that are ornamental as well as useful appears to be very gen-

eral. Of course this is due very largely to the crusade for better housing which has been in progress in Virginia for some time and which The Journal and Guide has so persistently advocated.

We serve one of the best purposes of The Journal and Guide when we advocate better home conditions for the people, with well kept yards in front and, when possible, with well kept gardens in the rear. Flowers and shrubs and grass plants are almost an inseparable part of pleasant home surroundings, adding that touch of culture and refinement which go

so far towards idealizing life and giving its stern realities, the softer influence which makes for intellectual comfort. Well kept gardens, good fencing, nicely painted fronts and houses, not only attract attention of the stranger, but give the owner a satisfaction in living which he could not otherwise have.

In our segregated districts we are not now waiting for others to do for us in these matters things which we should do for ourselves; and with good reason, others do not wait for us to do for them in these matters what they should do for themselves. It is not beside the argument to call the attention of our readers to the unusual amount of time and money expended upon white residential districts in the matter of well kept yards, good fencings and neatly painted frontages of houses. They are the adornments of life and help to give man a love for his home which is so necessary as an element of good citizenship.

We do well not to wait for others in these matters. Most of the work of keeping up appearances of the white residential districts is done by men and women of the race who receive a living wage for their work. They have always done it for others; it stands to reason therefore, that they should do for themselves, as a matter of pleasure that which they do for others as a matter of profit. Appearances go a long way in fixing the estimate which we should place upon ourselves and which others invariably place upon us; let us, therefore, continue in the good work of home improvement, external and in-

ternal, which has become more noticeable at this time in Norfolk than at any other previous time in our memory.

A PUBLIC EYE SORE.

Several years ago, the colored citizens, assisted by leading white ones, caused the removal of the saloons in Queen street and certain portions of Church street. Since then, a noticeable improvement has taken place, and pedestrians along these thoroughfares have not been annoyed by the horde of drunken men who infested their paths. With the removal of the saloons in Queen street, also went, shortly afterwards, the notorious Pekin Theatre situated in the old "blood block." But there remains an evil which is infinitely worse than the saloons, in the opinion of many. Right in the heart of the Negro section, to be exact, at the old Swarengin saloon site, at the corner of Smith and Queen is a dance hall of the lowest type. Men, women and children—girls in their teens are allowed to frequent it, and it has proved, as was to be expected, a veritable hot bed of crime. Mary Bryant, a notorious woman, who has faced the court on numerous occasions, and others of her sort, are its patrons, and last Monday night a cutting scrape took place there. The Negroes have stood for these things long enough, and we call upon the authorities to suppress and abate this nuisance and either put the

habitués on the roads or order them out of town. To suppress one evil and allow another just as bad, if not worse to flourish, is like re-vaccinating a man who already has the small pox.

BACK YARD GARDEN CONTEST LIMITED TO WHITE SCHOOLS

Meeting on Wednesday
Will Decide Details of
Entire Campaign

The committee of the Chamber of Commerce in charge of the contest among school children in back-yard gardening decided Friday to limit the contestants to eleven white schools and divide the children into two classes. One will be between seven and eleven years of age and the other between eleven and fifteen years old.

The work probably will be actively launched next Wednesday when a joint conference of the principals of the schools, editors of the women's pages of the newspapers and the Chamber of Commerce committee will be held. The prizes for the children then will be decided on, as well as on length of the campaign.

One important feature to be discussed is the holding of an exhibition of the products of the back-yard gardens in the city auditorium the latter part of May or the first part of June.

THE SOJOURNER TRUTH HOUSE AND ITS WORK

Splendid Accomplishment of Organization for Care of Wayward Girls.

DELINQUENTS ARE CARED FOR

Girls Under Sixteen are Received and Every Effort Made to Overcome Effects of Evil Associations and Vicious Surroundings — Mrs. Winston, Superintendent, Doing Good Work.

New York Age
Pursuing a policy which combines love and affectionate treatment with firm and just discipline, Mrs. Cora L. Winston, superintendent of the Sojourner Truth House for Delinquent Colored Girls, has accomplished some splendid results in the three months since taking charge of that work. The House is located at 15 West 131st street, and at present there are eight girls being cared for by Mrs. Winston and Miss West, the matron. 7-28-16

The Sojourner Truth House was incorporated October, 1915, under the State Board of Charities, and is the outcome of efforts put forth by the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, under whose supervision it is operated. The lack of suitable temporary quarters for delinquent colored girls under 16 years of age led to the formation, several years ago, of the Sojourner Truth House Committee. Continued effort, enlisting the support of various influential factors in New York interested in child welfare, finally brought about the operation of this home.

Funds secured from a variety of sources, including \$1,084 from the Utopia Neighborhood Club, an organization of colored women, made possible the financing of a budget for three years' operation of the home. After the usual rigid examination by the State's officers, the home received its charter and the first girl was received in January of the present year. Miss Eva G. Burleigh was the first superintendent continuing as such until the condition of her health made retirement imperative. When Mrs. Winston took charge on June 24 there were five girls in the home. She immediately got in touch with the judges of the children's courts, Judges Hoyt, Ryan, Collins and Mayo of the Manhattan courts; Judge Levy of the Bronx court, Judge Wilkins of the Brooklyn court, and officers of the

Geary Society.

Judges Co-operated.

She also secured personal acquaintance and contact with many of the prominent white women engaged in Big Sister work, who were, because of that work, familiar with conditions as related to delinquent girls, colored as well as white. This enabled her to secure their co-operation, and in the past three months she has had committed to the Sojourner Truth Home eleven colored girls of various ages, none over sixteen. Many of these girls were lacking in suitable home surroundings, and some of them were rapidly approaching the irreclaimable stage. None had been convicted in court, but in each case the judge had used his discretion by committing them for varying periods to the Sojourner Truth Home in the hope that their wayward tendencies might be corrected.

Sympathy, tact and understanding in the handling of individual cases are effective agencies, and through these means three of the girls have shown such satisfactory signs of improvement that on Mrs. Winston's recommendation, approved by the committing judge, they have been allowed to return to their homes. Three others, showing marked improvement at the end of the period for which they were originally committed, were allowed by the committing judge to remain in the home for further development.

The girls are given careful and expert training in household service, being taught how to do everything around the house from the kitchen to the parlor. Miss West, the matron, has supervision of the work in the laundry and kitchen, and under her capable instruction they soon become expert cooks and laundry workers. Upstairs Mrs. Winston puts them through the paces in taking care of the sleeping chambers and parlor, and they profit greatly from the training.

Girls Placed In Homes.

As a result, there are frequent requests for the services in homes of girls who have had this training, and if the people making the request can satisfy the superintendent of the home, the representative of the National Urban League and the committing judge as to their ability to measure up to the responsibility, their request is complied with. At present three girls have been placed in desirable homes, two in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn. In one of the cases the girl has been adopted into the family, and in another case the desire to do so has been expressed.

Of the sixteen girls coming under the influence of the present superintendent, only two failed to show such evidences of improvement as would warrant their being placed under more favorable environments. These two the committing judge finally placed with the House of Good Shepherd.

The Sojourner Truth House is also in a position to receive girls from the State of New Jersey, as the National Urban League has taken out bonds in the amount of \$1,000 under the New Jersey State Board of Charities for the proper care and supervision of girls entrusted to its care.

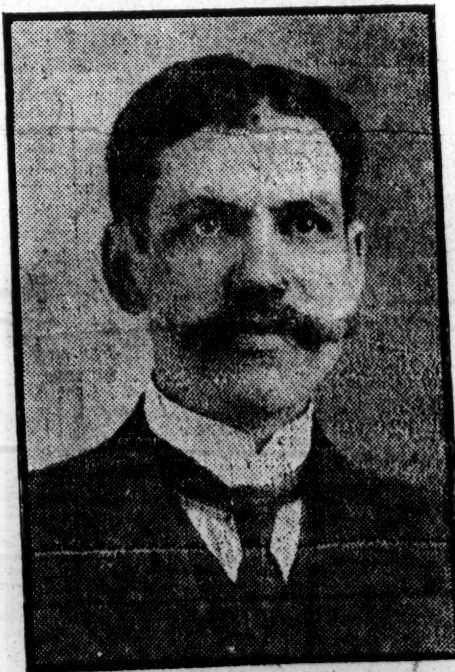
The house occupied at present has ten rooms, and there are accommodations for twelve girls. The work is being forwarded by the Sojourner Truth House organization, with the following officers and board of directors: Mrs. George W. Seligman, president; Eugene Kinckle Jones, secretary; Victor H. McCutcheon, treasurer; Mrs. M. A. Armstrong (widow of the late Gen. Armstrong of Hampton Institute), the Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, Miss Gertrude Grasse, Mrs. William R. Lawton, Mrs. Albert S. Reed, Miss Elizabeth Walton, Mrs. Henry Pruden McClen-

Much interest has been evinced in the work of the home by Dr. Hastings H. Hart of the Department of Child Helping of the Russell Sage Foundation, and he has given Mrs. Winston the benefit of his expert advice whenever called on.

TIMES-PICAYUNE

New Orleans, La.

New Consul From Panama



Dr. Jose B. Calvo.

RESPONSE IS SLOW TO NEGRO APPEAL

Community at Large Is Not Assisting Christmas Charity Generously.

The Christmas Gift Fund for poor negro children seemingly cannot get under way again. For three weeks prior to the recent death of John W. Cooke, one of the negro committeemen, the fund was humming along at a pace which threatened the laurels of the white Doll and Toy Fund. Then the Grim Reaper overtook Cooke, who was doing the most effective work, and a slump set in which seemingly has the entire committee wrapped in gloom.

Yesterday only \$5.10 was received for the fund by The Times-Picayune. Half of this came in a list sent in memory of John W. Cooke.

Assistance bespoken for the negro charity by the white Doll and Toy Fund committeemen is not being given in the degree hoped for. Yesterday more than forty separate donations to the Doll and Toy Fund came in to The Times-Picayune by mail from sources reached solely by the published appeal. Only \$2 came in that way for the negro fund.

The charity for the poor little negro children is entitled to more generous consideration. The white community should respond to its appeal more liberally, the committeemen believe.

The order for the printing of the distribution tickets was given yesterday. The Garcia Stationary Company, which has printed the tickets for the white fund for many years, will donate the printing of the Christmas Gift Fund tickets also.

S. W. Green, chairman of the committee, has called a meeting for Saturday night to name the subcommittees for the toy distribution.

The toys will be distributed at the Pythian Temple Monday, December 25, Christmas Day.

Christmas Gift Fund.

The Times-Picayune	\$ 50.00
Previously acknowledged	\$901.55
List No. 3, in memory of John W. Cooke:	
McDonogh School No. 6	1.50
Coogan and Meetz	.50
Mrs. Joseph S. Otis	10.00
Judge Ford	5.00
Robert A. Maes	1.00
C. K. Brown	1.00
Hubert	.50
Carmen	.50
Milton	.50
Preston	.50
Norman	.50
John	.50
Through A. Dejoie, Jr., Dejoie's Pharmacy:	
Cash C. I. C.	5.00
Charles Kaufmann & Co. Ltd.	3.00
Parker, Blake & Co., Ltd.	2.00
Finlay, Dicks & Co. Ltd.	2.50
Dr. P. H. V. Dejoie	2.50
Dejoie's Cut Rate Pharmacy	2.50
Cash C. D.	2.00
Cash J. W. B.	2.00
C. Lazard and Company	1.00
Mrs. V. M. H.	.50
Miss Mary Albert	.50
Miss W. H.	.50
W. T. Hayes	.25
Ed Priestley	2.00
Dr. M. J. Gaines	.75
Cash O. W. L.	1.00
A. Samuels	1.00
The Little Star Band of St. Luke, P. E. Church	1.00
Through E. H. Phillips:	
Ninth U. S. V. I., Spanish War Veterans	1.00
Little Louis Mashers, Jr.	.25
Irma Henry	.75
Through Postal employees, by Robert Willis, Jr.:	
Charles Perrault	1.00
George Weeks	1.00
George Rievers	.25
Mrs. Jennie Sylvian	.25
Through A. Dejoie:	

Samuel Godner	1.00
Through George Doyle:	
Toca's Ice Custard Factory, process patented	1.00
Peter Mazin's barber shop, through H. G. Boatner	2.50
Cash P.	1.00
In memory of John W. Cooke, List No. 3:	
Citizens' Industrial Life and Sick Benefit Association	5.00
John L. Minor	1.00
In memory of John W. Cooke List No. 5:	
William Jackson	1.00
Golden Rule Benevolent Assn.	1.35
Through Samuel Saxon:	
Miss Olivia Cormack	.50
Miss Ethel Cormack	.25
A. Wellwisher	1.00
Hilda and Charles	1.00
Total	\$1026.65

STAR

Indianapolis, Ind.

COLORED FOLK TALK ABOUT SOCIAL SERVICE

Reception Held at Y. W. C. A. Building Under Auspices of Woman's Council—Other Activities of Week.

Sixty persons attended the reception Thursday afternoon, given at the Y. W. C. A. Building, under the auspices of the Woman's Council in honor of the social and missionary workers among the colored people of this city. Mrs. W. E. Brown presided. The principal address was delivered by Miss Lavinia Jones on "The Social Needs and Opportunities of Indianapolis Colored People." The speaker said the colored people here are constituting an increasingly needy field for social service because of their large numbers, congested and precarious living conditions, limited means of employment and lack of organization and intelligent co-operation. She made a plea for greater unity and conservation of individual talent. Miss Jones is in practical social service work as a student in the social service department of Indiana University. Short talks were made by representatives from several of the agencies at work for social uplift among the colored people. Mrs. Ida Bryant spoke for the Alpha Home; Mrs. Bertha Reed for the lodges; Miss Viola Chaplain for the colored Y. W. C. A.; Miss Nora Roberts for the Urban League; Mrs. Harriet Kelley for the W. C. T. U. Addresses were given also by Mrs. Cora Jackson, Mrs. Walter Hodge and Mrs. Smith. A striking incident of the reception was the gift of one of William Scott's paintings to the colored Y. W. C. A. by Miss Mary Nicholson, former member of the Indianapolis school board and for many years a leader in the educational life of the city.

Campaign Among Girls.

Under the leadership of Miss Viola Chaplain, the new secretary, the provisional branch of the colored Y. W. C. A. is making an aggressive campaign among the colored girls and young women of the city. The Senior Club meets each Tuesday evening. A course of study will be

taken up next week under Miss Chaplain. The Junior Club meets each Friday afternoon. Each Saturday afternoon is devoted to the "gym" class under the direction of Miss Madeline Baptist. A cooking class is being organized with Miss Georgia Fields as instructor. The committee of the association will hold a joint meeting at the building Tuesday evening. A dramatic and musical entertainment will be given Wednesday evening

at the Second Christian Church for the benefit of the association. Much interest is shown in the vesper service next Sunday. Mrs. Robert Barre of Pittsburgh, Pa., secretary of the Pittsburgh Board of Missions, will be the speaker.

A large crowd is expected to hear the Easter program at today's vesper service. The colored Y. W. C. A. chorus under the direction of Mrs. Cora Griffin will give the following program: Invocation, Mrs. Mary L. Hunter; song, "Cry Aloud," Mrs. Lillian Simpson and chorus; soprano solo, "Behold My Servant," Mrs. Lena K. Porter; song, "Hosanna to Son of David," Mrs. Helen Jefferson and chorus; song, "All Glory, Land and Honor," Mrs. Lenora Millikin and chorus; reading; song, "O Love Divine," Miss Cora Resnover and quartet; song, "Awake! Awake!" Mrs. Daisy Cowherd.

Miss Laura Whitney of Fort Wayne was the guest this week of Mrs. Ida Winston at her home on West Pratt street.

Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Pettiford and daughter Merle will depart Monday for Kansas City, Kas.

Mrs. Lillian Mukes, evangelist, will speak on "The Resurrection" this evening at Barnes Chapel. The pastor will preach this morning.

The Woman's Club will be the guest Monday afternoon of Mrs. Elizabeth Sanders at her home on North West street.

The Phyllis Wheatley Club will be entertained by Miss Anna Anderson at her home on Tremont avenue Thursday afternoon.

The Woman's Council will meet Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. W. E. Brown on North Senate avenue.

Roland W. Hayes will be heard in recital at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church on May 15. He comes to the city under the auspices of the Woman's Council.

A meeting of the Thurman W. C. T. U. will be held under the auspices of the Sabbath observance department at the home of Mrs. Sarah Helm on West Sixteenth street Sunday, April 30.

Mrs. Emma DuValle will lecture at the Past Most Noble Governors' Council Monday evening at Odd Fellow Hall. Mrs. Carrie Galloway and Mrs. Jennie Woolfork will explain the works of the order of the Household of Ruth.

George E. Buck, principal of the Shortridge High School, will address the Ethical Culture Society Sunday afternoon, April 30, at the Witherspoon U. P. Church. Scholarship day will be observed.

The Woman's Improvement Club will hold a business meeting Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. J. H. Lott on North California street.

Mrs. W. E. Henderson will spend today at Brazil, Ind., as the guest of her uncle, P. A. Lord.

The Rev. John Brice will preach this morning at the United Presbyterian Church on "Spiritual Resurrection." An Easter program will be given in the evening under the auspices of the Young Women's Bible Class.

The Central District missionary Baptist convention will hold an all-day session Friday at the Union Tabernacle Baptist Church. All of the colored Baptist churches in Marion County will be represented in the meeting.

The Rev. George Brabham will preach this morning at the Senate Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Sunday school will give an Easter program entitled "The Hope of the World." William Harvey attended the meeting of the Indianapolis Presbytery at Roachdale last week.

The night school in manual training at

school No. 23, under the direction of Clarence Hicks, will close Thursday evening with an exhibit of the work done by the class.

Dr. J. W. Wood, secretary of foreign missions in the A. M. E. Z. church, will preach this morning at Caldwell Chapel. A special program will be given in the afternoon under the direction of the Sunday school. In the evening the Rev. Frank G. Brookins will preach.

The choir of Jones Tabernacle will render a cantata at the church this evening entitled "The Great Light." The Rev. W. I. Rowan, the pastor, will preach at both the morning and the evening services. The church is making preparations for its annual carnival to be given on West Eleventh street.

Mary E. Beck, Mary Johnson, Allie Cheatham and Sarah Relford were elected delegates to the state missionary convention of the A. M. E. Church to be held in June at Kokomo, Ind. The society was the guest of Mrs. D. P. Roberts on North Senate avenue.

The Rev. W. W. Wines will preach this morning at the New Baptist Church on "Christian Baptism." The Lord's Supper will be observed at the afternoon hour. In the evening an Easter program will be rendered. The missionary society will meet Thursday evening at the church.

An appreciative audience attended the lecture Thursday evening at the Ebenezer Baptist Church by Mrs. Bessie Jones of West Baden, Ind. Mrs. Jones came to Indianapolis under the auspices of the Friends Club. A reception was tendered her Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. James Hampton on Fayette street.

The Sunday School of Simpson M. E. Church will give an Easter program at 1 o'clock today. The Rev. P. T. Gorham will preach. In the evening a special Easter program will be sung by the choir. Mrs. W. E. Brown will deliver an address on "The Alchemy of Life." Miss Lavinia Jones will tell of her experiences as a social worker among the colored people of this city.

URBAN LEAGUE

NEW DIRECTORS

Amsterdam News
Local Organization Elects

Business Men and Women to Fill Vacancies

Wednesday, December 6th, the fifth annual meeting of the National Urban League was held at the headquarters of the League, No. 2303 Seventh avenue, New York City. The following persons were re-elected to membership on the Executive Board for a term of three years: Dr. Felix Adler, William J. Baldwin, 3rd, Paul D. Cravath, John F. Emlen, Mrs. E. B. Leaf, Victor H. McCutcheon, James H. Dillars, Fred R. Moore, William G. Willcox and Mrs. Booker T. Washington and Mrs. Henry L. Schmelz were elected to fill vacancies on the Board for terms expiring 1917 and 1918, respectively.

Reports from the Executive Secretaries, George E. Haynes and Eugene Kinckle Jones, were presented on the work of the previous year and on the plans for the ensuing fiscal year.

Following the meeting of the League the Executive Committee met and elected the following officers and committees: L. Hollingsworth Wood, President; Kelly Miller, Vice-President; John T. Emlen, Vice-President; R. R.

Moton, Vice President; William H. Baldwin, 3rd, Secretary; A. S. Frissell, Treasurer; Victor H. McCutcheon, Assistant Treasurer. Finance committee—A. S. Frissell, Fred R. Moore; George W. Seligman, Miss Ella Sachs, Victor H. McCutcheon, L. Hollingsworth Wood. Membership committee—William H. Baldwin, 3rd, Major R. K. Moton, Mrs. W. F. Trotman, John T. Emlen, E. P. Roberts, Miss Elizabeth Walton, Dr. George C. Hall.

T. Arnold Hill, recently appointed National Organizer for the League, is now in Chicago aiding the local Chicago movement to perfect its organization. On completing his work in Chicago. Mr. Hill will for the same purpose spend a month each in additional cities in which the League is planning to establish affiliated organizations.

The League continues to co-operate with the Manhattan Trade School in the placing of colored girl graduates of that institution in factories and shops to which colored girls have not hitherto had access. Mrs. C. E. McDougald has been appointed Placement Secretary for the special committee directing this work and has desk space at the League office. Members of the League are serving on this Placement Committee.

RAISES \$1,000

TO AID NEGROES

Appeal at Plymouth Church

Brings Response.

PLEA FOR WORK HERE

\$1,500 Needed for Lincoln

Settlement, Fleet Street.

Something more than \$1,000 of the fifteen hundred asked for was subscribed at the special evening service last night in Plymouth Church in aid of the Lincoln Settlement House for Colored People, at 105 Fleet street.

Miss Mary White Ovington, President of the association, made a re-

markable plea for financial aid for the negroes up here, when she said that the white men of the North, having liberated them in '61-'65, had been lackadaisical toward them since and that the charitable people of the North draw the color line when it comes to helping out the negro to an extent that has become tragic.

She said it was practically impossible for the average negro husband and father to obtain work that will support the entire family; and that the mother must go out and work—leaving generally many little ones either to be boarded out or to such a home as the Lincoln Institution. Then she pointed out how this home is caring for 500 babies, teaching 200 girls and spreading its influence through all the lower part of Brooklyn.

Other speakers than Miss Ovington went further also to say that the Northerner, having given the negro liberty, greatly underestimates the splendid qualities that, under better auspices would develop the race in the North far higher than it is.

Rev. Allyn K. Foster, of the Washington Central Baptist Church, made the plea for the collection. He said he was the grandson of a slaveowner in Virginia and the son of a Confederate veteran who believed in what he fought for. He said one of the greatest precepts he had ever received had come to him from an old "mammy" nurse. Dr. William M. Brundage was chairman and like Assistant Pastor R. S. Dawson, who presided in Dr. Hillis' absence, he said the colored race in North and South alike is mentally, morally and physically higher than it has been given credit for.

Another speaker was the Rev. Dr. William M. Moss, pastor of the Colored Baptist Church, who praised the Lincoln Home as an inspiration in cleanliness, Godliness and general uplift to negro life in Brooklyn and Manhattan.

The Fisk Jubilee Singers and a white gowned choir of little girls and boys from the home sang several hymns from the balcony.

FISK UNIVERSITY AND NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE TURN OUT ANOTHER TRAINED WORKER.

The Freeman
Miss Rosalie I. Singleton, who has just taken up community work in connection with Straight College and the co-operation of three Congregational churches, of New Orleans (Central, Howard and Beecher), has been well trained for her work and has had considerable experience.

Entering school late, before she reached the fourth grade in a private school of Mobile, Ala., she was compelled to discontinue her education because of lack of funds. After an interval of three years, she entered Emerson Institute and worked her way through, completing her high school education there in 1911. Because of her ambition for a college education, by the help of friends, she was able to enter Talladega as an aided student. At Talladega, during her senior year, after she had looked up some poor children at Christmas time, she gave up the idea of becoming a secretary of the Y. W. C. A., and decided to fit

herself for social service.

In order to carry out her plans, she thought of teaching several years, that she might get the money to receive social service training. About this time Miss Singleton learned of the fellowships for training social workers offered at Fisk University by the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. Her application was accepted because of her previous record, her qualities of character, her earnestness of purpose. She therefore spent a year in social service training at Nashville, Southern headquarters for the National League.

While at Fisk, the work at the Bethlehem House, the settlement operated jointly by the Woman's Missionary Council, M. E. church, South, and Fisk University, and the courses in social science at the University, gave her the training which she is beginning to put into practice now. At the Bethlehem House she learned to organize and conduct clubs and classes of various kinds. She did friendly visiting into the homes of the people and received much valuable experience as a relief worker in the great East Nashville fire of last March. Miss Singleton is beginning to use all of that experience in her present work in New Orleans. She is co-operating with Straight College and the churches of the city. She is endeavoring to make the life of the community better by organizing clubs among both old and young, conducting cooking and sewing classes; by promoting clean and wholesome play and recreation among the children and young people.

COLORED BRANCH OF THE HOUS-

TON FOUNDATION

The Houston Observer
9/10/16.

Number of families assisted with groceries from June 7 to 13, 9; total amount spent for groceries, \$19.20; number of visits, 8; number of old visits, 29; total, 37; total amount spent for groceries to date, \$149.15; prescriptions filled by city druggist, 5; lavatories upon charity list, 1.

A great responsibility rests upon the Foundation caring for the blind and crippled, since all permits to beg were abolished June 10 until the broom factory and woodyard are in operation, which will give them employment.

A demand for laborers is wanted daily at the Free Employment Bureau.

Since it is the desire of the Foundation to canvass every church in the city to interest the public in the vast amount of good the Foundation is doing, Rev. F. L. Lights has taken the initiative step in opening the doors of Antioch Baptist Church Sunday, June 18th, 3 p. m. The collection taken will also be given for the support of the Foundation.

N. E. BUTLER,

Visitor.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1916

EVENING POST

New York City

PLAN MODEL TENEMENT FOR HARLEM NEGROES

FOUR ORGANIZATIONS BEHIND
SCHEME FOR BETTER HOUSING.

Will Be Managed by City and Sub-
urban Homes Company on Basis of
5 Per Cent. Return on Investment
—E. K. Jones, of National Urban
League, Tells of Need and Plan to
Meet It—Says Whites Should Dis-
tinguish Between Classes of Negroes

If the plans of four organizations go through and the necessary capital is subscribed by the public, Harlem's negro district—which contains over a half of the 110,000 colored residents of New York city, and is the largest single group of negroes living in any one section of any city in the world—will soon have a model tenement as the first step in re-organizing an acute situation in living conditions. General attention was drawn to these conditions when four babies, left in a private nursery while their mothers were out at day's work, were burned to death in the fire at 47 East 133d Street last Monday.

Eugene K. Jones, executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, 2303 Seventh Avenue, explained the problem and the proposed solution to-day. The Urban League is one of the interested organizations, the others being the City and Suburban Homes Company, the Harlem Property Owners' Improvement Corporation, and the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests. Mr. Jones pointed out that only two tenements had been erected in Harlem for negroes during the past twelve years.

ALREADY THREE ON WEST SIDE.

"Three model tenements for colored people already exist," said Mr. Jones; "the Tuskegee, Hampton, and Phipps tenements, all located west of Amsterdam Avenue, on 62d, 63d, and 64th Streets. But there is none in Harlem to meet the demands of a colored population representing over one-half of the

110,000 negroes in New York.

"Plans for such a model tenement, however, are being considered by representatives of the City and Suburban Homes Company, the Harlem Property Owners' Improvement Corporation, the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, and the Urban League. Our League published in 1915 a report of a careful investigation of the housing conditions of negroes in Harlem, and it was at our suggestion that representatives of the other organizations mentioned were brought into conference through the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests.

"The fundamental principle of the plan for the proposed tenements is sound, economical philanthropy at 5 per cent. Negroes are self-respecting. They want a fair chance, not charity. "It is proposed to erect in Harlem on a plot covering eight city lots a tenement building in accordance with model plans and specifications of the City and Suburban Homes Company at a cost not to exceed \$258,000, including the cost of the land.

WILL NET 5 PER CENT. RETURN.

"The apartments would consist of two, three, or four rooms, at a rental ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.70 a room, from which it is estimated that the net earnings a year, deducting 5 per cent. for vacancies and 45 per cent. for the cost of operation, would be sufficient to pay dividends of 5 per cent., and allow 2 per cent. for the amortization of buildings.

"The experience of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes shows that there is constant demand on the part of a respectable class of negroes for such quarters, while eighteen years of experience in managing tenements for negroes has proved to the City and Suburban Homes Company, which would be the agency operating the plan, that colored tenants are no more difficult to house than whites. The negro tenements this company manages are as cleanly kept and the return on the investment is as satisfactory as in the case of white tenants. The company reports no vacancies in the negro tenements it owns, nor in the Phipps tenements which it manages. This is due to the character of the buildings, to the way in which they are managed, and to the fact that they are occupied by a respectable class of colored people.

"Erection of a single model tenement would be only a start on a small scale. To make the plan comprehensive enough to remedy actual conditions many such buildings should be erected, and they would undoubtedly be rented before completion. Model tenements of small apartments properly maintained at a normal rent would do much to eliminate the most serious elements in the problem of housing colored people—high rents, lodgers, frequent moving, unusual wear and tear on property, and consequent

depreciation in real estate values.

"In a recent study made by the Urban League it was shown that German Jews living in the same neighborhood with the colored people, occupying the same type of house, and representing the same economic group, paid \$4.03 a room monthly, while colored people paid \$4.71. Negroes pay 35.5 per cent. of their income in rent, and white people from 18 to 20 per cent., according to another estimate.

MUST SUPPLEMENT EARNINGS.

"The six and seven-room apartment, which prevails in the Harlem district, is above the earning power of the majority of colored families, unless they supplement it by renting rooms to lodgers. Of the colored population of Harlem 30 per cent. are lodgers, and this creates a detrimental environment in a district where there are 10,000 children, many of whom must be left by their mothers who are obliged to be away from home all day at work.

"Real estate owners say that there is little moving from property well maintained at a normal rental, thus eliminating one of the factors in the depreciation of real estate values. Testifying as to the wear and tear on property occupied by colored people as compared with white, one white real estate owner said his tenements, occupied by a selected group of colored people, paid him a greater net profit at the same rental than similar property occupied by the same class of whites.

"Respectable colored people suffer from the lack of class distinctions in their race made by the average white, who, generally from ignorance, regards them as all alike. He would probably be amazed if he realized that they differ as widely in education, culture, and living ideals as white people. It is the better class of colored people who feel most keenly the lack of opportunity to secure decent living conditions. Good homes make good citizens. It is a foregone conclusion that the social and economic condition of negroes is to be improved, proper dwellings must be obtainable at reasonable rents."

It is understood that the cost of building the model tenement will be met by the incorporation of a company at the necessary capitalization, the shares to be sold to the general public. Definite plans will be announced soon, it is said.

WHAT THE NEGRO ORGANIZATION SOCIETY IS DOING FOR THE RACE IN VIRGINIA.

Professor Temple C. Erwin, Field Agent of the Negro Organization Society, said in his report:

"More and more the necessity for determined action against the forces of destruction and the wisdom of concerted effort grow upon the Negroes of Virginia. During the year just closed we have seen them rallying with increased vigor to the cause of uplift and battling in ways to them

more or less new to improve school conditions, to withstand the inroads of communicable disease, and to remedy untoward conditions surrounding life on the farm. The influence of this movement is being felt throughout the state where colored people live in any considerable numbers and organizations of almost every conceivable kind are to be counted among the numbers of those that make up this society.

"In a number of the communities into which we have gone it has been necessary to initiate the idea of school improvement through co-operation and to point out the essential nature of such work to substantial growth. In such places school development is in the primitive stage. In many of these instances, leagues were organized, and in some movements looking to the erection of new school buildings were begun and the people thus sent on to their important work of developing better school facilities.

"In other communities we have found the people laboring as best they could in accordance with the light they had to remedy conditions for the education of their children. We have sometimes found them working with commendable zeal, but with poor advice, raising money to repair an inadequate and dilapidated building when only the erection of a new one would constitute a wise investment or endeavoring to secure funds for a longer school term and yet had permitted the school attendance to dwindle almost to the vanishing point during the last month or two of the regular term.

"Reports from twenty of the counties of the state will serve to indicate the breadth and effectiveness of the Clean-Up Movement. These twenty counties were selected because the reports coming from them are more or less accurate and complete as we have better means of getting reports from these than from some other counties. They report 35 dwellings painted, 311 dwellings whitewashed, 1006 homes cleaned, 121 fences repaired and built, 370 out-buildings whitewashed, 51 homes screened, 1029 yards cleaned, 67 sanitary closets built, 21 closets repaired, 138 barns and out-buildings cleaned, 130 wells and springs improved, 47 schools and school yards cleaned, and 20 churches better ventilated. The reports also show that on 42 farms the tools and implements were repaired and put in order, and on 12 farms untilled land was cleaned. It is impossible to estimate the moral and practical good accomplished through the work done in these twenty counties and in a similar way in most of the other counties of the state."

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, said:

"It is not easy to sever my official connection with the Negro Organization Society, and I want to express my keen appreciation of the honor which

this organization has conferred upon me from its very beginning in having me act as its president. There is no movement that I know of that is more unique in its makeup and that has offered greater opportunities for the advancement of my race than is true of the Negro Organization Society. While this is my last official address, it is not my valedictory.

"It has been very difficult for me to leave Virginia, my native state, and to cast my lot in Alabama, but I have received in Alabama most cordial and sympathetic consideration from white and black people, including state officials, from His Excellency, Governor Henderson down, and it would be hard to find a more loyal, a more sympathetic and a more efficient corps of workers than the two hundred men and women of my race whom Dr. Washington gathered about him at the great Tuskegee Institute.

"In the first place, the Negro must have faith and belief in and respect for his own race. It is easy enough to give reasons why the Negro in America has hitherto been lacking in race pride. The idea that the Negro has been cursed by the Creator should find no lodgment in any of our minds. If we are to live and prosper alongside of the white race, the dominant race in America, we must have greater faith in our race, in its possibilities.

"A few hundred years ago the white race was not the dominant race, and they have had a hard and bitter struggle to win out, and you and I must go through the same sort of difficulties, the same wilderness as it were before we reach our promised land.

We cannot hope to get the respect and confidence or the appreciation of other races if we are ashamed of ourselves, and wish we were anything else but ourselves, for race respect like individual self-respect begets respect.

"Let us remember that few of any races in our stage of development, notwithstanding the difficulties under which we live, have as good a chance to grow and develop and to be really and truly useful as is true of the Negroes in the United States, and especially in the Southern part of the United States."

"In the second place, if we are to hold our own alongside of the white man here in Virginia and the South, we have got to be a healthy, strong, vigorous people. No sickly, happy-go-lucky, weak, "tolerable" race in health can hope to cope in any sense by the side of a strong, vigorous, healthy, proud, self-respecting race of people; in other words, the colored people have got to lay more stress on good health if they are to succeed. They must give more care to their premises and their persons, must insist upon having proper sleep and proper food. We cannot stay out until two or three o'clock in the morning at dance halls, pool rooms, gambling dens, and give our employer a good day's work the next day. Such

dissipation leaves us not only physically but morally unfit. The death rate is entirely too high among our people from tuberculosis as well as from other diseases."

Dr. Moton also emphasized the importance of securing the co-operation of state officials in public campaigns for better health and better schools. He outlined the industrial opportunities which are opening up to the Negro, and urged his hearers to be "so faithful, so efficient, so prompt, so reliable, so courteous, and so conscientious in work, whatever that work may be, whether in the shop, in the kitchen, on the farm, or on the street, that people cannot dispense with their services."

MARRIAGES ON THE DECREASE

Rev. George H. Sims Laments Over Conditions in New York.

New York Age
FALLING OFF 75 PER CENT

During Past Four Years there has Been Big Decline in Marriage Industry, Says Pastor of Union Baptist Church. 6-11-16

COUPLES INCONVENIENCED

Until a Few Years Ago Couples Did Not Have to go to Marriage License Bureau—Only Had to Visit the Minister—Many Find it a Difficult Matter to Get Off from Work to go to Bureau.

Dr. George H. Sims, the popular pastor of Union Baptist Church, which is located in the Columbus Hill section, formerly known as San Juan Hill, is deploring the fact that marriages are few and far between in New York City nowadays. Dr. Sims asserts that once upon a time the marriage industry was one of some consequence to the ministers of this city, but now he shakes his head and sadly exclaims that things have changed.

According to the pastor of Union Baptist Church marriages have fallen off during the past four years in Manhattan over seventy-five per cent. In recent years there are times when he does not

---v one couple in a month.

asked by a representative of the board, he thought there were fewer marriages a day than a few years ago. He said that in New York City marriages were not being made at the rate of one couple in a month, as heretofore, and that the new rules requiring couples to go to the City Hall for marriage licenses.

Dr. Sims explained his point of view as follows: "A little over four years ago a law was passed requiring all couples matrimonial bent to go to the Marriage License Bureau where they were given a license for \$1. Before the existence of the Marriage License Department all a couple had to do was visit a minister who would marry them, whose duty it was, according to law, to send a record of the marriage to the Health Department.

"There are many of our people who have to work all day, and when they finish their work the Marriage License Bureau is closed. Then there are many of our people who work out in service and find it impossible to get off whenever they want to; so you can readily see what an inconvenience this new law has caused many poor people.

"However, the question of marriage fees is not giving me as much food for thought as another phase—the moral feature. I am certain that the morals of the people have not been helped any by the establishment of the Marriage License Bureau—in fact, they have deteriorated. In New York conditions are such that many who are lacking in strength of character and who have strayed from the teachings of childhood are easily led to conclude that there is little need of going to Hymen's altar.

"A few months ago when Abyssinians, Mt. Olivet and Union were holding a big joint revival, the question of the decrease in marriages was seriously discussed in private by Dr. Powell, Dr. Hayes and myself, and the other ministers confessed their experience had been very much like mine, and that in the past four years marriages had decreased to an alarming extent.

"What is to be done? Well, something very radical must be done, and soon at that," said Dr. Sims, who promised the board representative to make public his plans to increase marriages in New York at some future date.

paper Cutting Bureau in the World

BAKERS
Nashville, Tenn.

NEGRO BOARD OF TRADE BUSY

Co-Operating Heartily In Relief of Unfortunate Colored People.

HEADQUARTERS LOCATED

President Johnson Appeals For Food, Clothing and Shelter, Temporary Hospital Planned.

CHURCH OPENS BASEMENT

The Negro Board of Trade, under the direction and co-operation of the Commercial Club and the city commission, has entered vigorously upon the work of relief for the unfortunate colored people of East Nashville. Owners of automobiles and wagons donated their services and hundreds were carried away to friends and sympathizers' homes which were thrown open.

Headquarters for systematic relief were established at 422 Cedar street, and the two restaurants on Cedar street gave their services in preparing food furnished by the commission. The Boyd building, Lincoln theatre, the German-American hall and other places on Cedar street were thrown open, and until far into the night men, women and children were housed and fed.

At 7 o'clock Wednesday night a full meeting of the Negro Board of Trade was held and all volunteered their services and heartily entered upon the work of relief. Mrs. G. L. Jackson, president, and Mrs. J. H. Hale, secretary, of the Phyllis Wheatley Club, were present, and pledged their club's support.

Already many property owners have telephoned the use of houses for the unfortunates. Thus far there is no one without shelter or food.

In discussing the situation, President A. N. Johnson said:

"All persons who have food, clothing or shelter to donate are requested to telephone the relief committee of the Negro Board of Trade, Main 763. In this connection I desire to state, as President of the Negro Board of Trade, that we appreciate the confidence, assistance and authority given it by the city commissioners, Commercial Club and the public generally, and guarantee that the work of relief will be done wisely and well, and that the real sufferers, and not the unworthy, will be the recipients of their charity. There will be no duplication and waste, but the very best men in the city are organized to do this work, and will do it as authorized.

"All who have old clothing for men and women please telephone us. Hundreds of our people lost everything they had, except the clothing on their persons. There are thousands of useful chairs, beds, tables, dishes, etc., around your homes that you are not using, and which will do these people good. Telephone us and we will send for it. Before we asked for it the National Life and Accident Insurance Company sent us a check for \$200, Joe Morse & Co. \$10 and the colored men raised a neat sum themselves. All merchants and others who have cash or sample goods of any kind can be assured that only industrious and worthy

people will be given what is donated by them."

The Phyllis Wheatley Club, an established charitable organization among the local colored women, is operating with the Negro Board of Trade in looking after the relief of the colored fire sufferers.

A number of owners of property have proffered the use temporarily of houses to the committee Thursday morning.

The colored relief committee is planning to open a temporary hospital in the Boyd building on Cedar street, as many of the colored sufferers have been found to be in need of medical need. This will be given free by the colored physicians, all of whom have volunteered their services.

The committee is giving food to those who are unable to buy same from donations which were made Wednesday night. The donations to date are: W. R. Wills, \$200; Joe Morse & Co., \$10; A. N. Johnson, \$25; W. H. McGavock, \$10; J. B. Singleton, \$5; G. F. Anderson, \$5; F. C. Lytton, \$2; Thos. Davis, \$5; D. W. Berry, \$2; E. B. Jefferson, \$1; Marshall Cheatham, 50c.

As near as can be ascertained but few of the colored people carried insurance on household effects.

The committee is in need of blankets, coats, etc. There is a force at work directed by D. Wellington Berry, endeavoring to put as many of the colored families back into homes. Prof. P. F. Mowbray, Fisk instructor in sociology, and expert in this connection has been engaged for the work.

Commissioner Treanor extended financial aid to the committee, as did also Mayor Ewing and the Commercial Club, the negro board to be the official organization to prosecute relief work among negroes.

Many afforded temporary relief Wednesday night have come to the colored committee for breakfast and future shelter.

WORKERS CONFER ON HELPING RACE BOYS

ORANGE, N. J.—The Conference of Religious Leaders of the Oranges was held at the branch Y. M. C. A. C. H. Bullock, secretary of Montclair branch, presided throughout the afternoon session. At 2.30 p. m. W. P. Burrell, settlement worker of East Orange, presented an argument on "The Poor Boy Who Needs a Friend." He emphasized the boy's home needs in contrast to the things he so often gets from his home in the street. The environment and associates have much to do with his choice of friends.

Dr. W. G. Alexander, of Orange, addressed the conference on "The Boy's Personal Health Life." He revealed certain health conditions of the boys of the community that amazed those present. More than 60 per cent. of the boys of the Oranges were wandering aimlessly, many of whom were far below par in health rating. The doctor's remarks thrust a great challenge before the Christian leaders for a more thorough sex education for parent and boy.

The Rev. R. B. Smith, pastor of the St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Orange, presented an instructive paper on the "Social Perils of the Boyhood of the Oranges." The home life under unhealthy, immoral conditions cannot produce the kind of boys that the community would be proud of, nor can the clubs, places of ill repute, the street corner crap game and drinking brigades make useful citi-

zens. People are compelled to often walk far into the streets for these crowds that congregate on our corners, and seemingly no notice is taken of these conditions unless special attention is called to the fact. Within close proximity to our church doors, Y. M. C. A. and public school are to be found no less than fifteen saloons.

The Rev. R. G. Waters, of St. John M. E. Church, swayed his audience with the subject of "The Boy and His Religion." Present-day methods, says he, must be used to deal with the boy of to-day and not the old-time plan our forefathers used. The home, Sunday school and the public school each have their separate responsibilities.

Glenn A. Stokes, boys' secretary of the Central Association, presented "The American Standard Program for Boys' Work in Our Churches." He went into detail to explain the charting of the boy when he begins this program and at once shows the boy and the leader just what that particular boy needs most. This program will be worked out in the various churches of the Oranges for white and colored boys.

The Rev. G. W. Krygar, pastor of the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, summed up very diplomatically the salient points of the preceding papers and presented "What Are We Going to Do About it?" His recommendations followed by the motion to select a committee with representatives from each church was seconded by the Rev. R. G. Waters.

Dinner was served by Ladies' Committee No. 6 at St. Paul A. M. E. Church on South street.

Delegates registered from Calvary Baptist Church, East Orange; Ebenezer Baptist Church, Orange; First Baptist Church, South Orange; Mt. Olive Baptist Church, East Orange; St. John M. E. Church, Orange; St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Orange; Central Association Y. M. C. A., Union Baptist Church, Orange; State Committee of New Jersey, 13th Avenue Presbyterian Church, Newark; St. Thomas A. M. E. Church, Westfield.

Under the leadership of Mrs. J. H. Travis as chairman, Mrs. T. Weaver as vice-chairman, Mrs. L. H. Midgett as secretary-treasurer and eighteen assistants from the various churches, a bounteous feast was spread for the delegates. L. H. Midgett introduced Dr. W. H. Sutherland, chairman of the branch, as master of ceremonies.

The evening session opened with a paper by the Rev. W. T. Watkins, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Orange. The Rev. D. L. Cosby, pastor of the First Baptist Church of South Orange, presented the plea for information to increase the male membership of the church.

The meeting closed with a stereopticon lecture by Charles R. Scott, State secretary of boys' work in New Jersey.

THE NEGRO ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

Journal & Guide 2/2/16
The Negro Organization Society of Virginia is conducting this week its annual campaign in the interest of "Better Health, Better Homes, Better Farms, Better Schools" for the race. Every year since the organization of the Society a section of the State has been toured at this season of the year by officials and members of the organization, who distribute literature and make practical addresses to the people of the small towns and rural districts on the subject of improving their health, their homes, farms and schools. This year the itinerary included Franklin, Suffolk and points in the counties along the James River from Norfolk to Petersburg. The party included Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of the Society; Prof. John A. Gandy, its executive secretary; Prof. T. C. Erwin, field secretary; Dr. A. A. Graham, chairman of the executive committee; Dr. L. L. Downing, Major Allen Washington, Prof. R. Nathaniel Dett, Dr. W. T. B. Williams, Prof. E. A. Long, Prof. Miles W. Connor and other members of the executive committee. At each point where the meetings are held white people in large numbers attend and show their desire to co-operate with the members of the organization in the promotion of its work for the uplift of the race. At Suffolk Monday night Circuit Judge James L. McLeomore, Mr. Hosier, president of the town council, and Dr. Morrison, health commissioner, made splendid addresses.

These tours are only a part of the work accomplished by the Negro Organization Society during the year. It co-operates with the State Health Department in the distribution of health literature and in one year placed over 150,000 pieces of such literature in Negro homes. Last year it raised and turned over to the State \$3,000 in cash to aid in the building of a sanitarium for Negro consumptives; it assists rural communities in improving school houses and extending the school term and every year conducts a State-wide "Clean-Up" campaign, during which time practically every Negro family in the State

gives its premises a thorough cleaning and renovating. In the Fall of each year the annual meeting of the Society is held in one of the cities of the State and is largely attended by educators, ministers, farmers and business men and women. At these meetings topics relating to the Society's slogan, "Better Health, Better Homes, Better Schools, Better Farms" are discussed. The Negro Organization Society is doing a constructive work for the commonwealth of Virginia.

HOW TO GIVE NEGRO A CHANCE

City Housing And Treatment Of Tuberculosis Among Subjects Discussed At Meeting Of Whittier Centre

Philadelphia, January 26.—How to give a man's chance to the Negro was discussed at the annual meeting of the Whittier Centre, held Saturday at the Hotel Adelphia. Housing of the city Negro, treatment of tuberculosis, which is most prevalent among the colored people; thrift clubs and general cooperation were the mediums discussed thru which the Whittier Centre hopes to solve the problem.

Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health of New York city, said that the question of the Negro was one of intercommunity interest, and urged a general warfare upon ignorance. He said that a society to do effective work must analyze a city first in order to find where the needs were. This, he suggested, could be best done by studying certain city units. Sanitary squads of volunteers were recommended, and he assured the members that with such definite facts and statistics to lay before the city fathers much could be effected.

Dr. George M. Kober, secretary of the Washington Sanitary Housing Company, said that where the sun did not enter the doctor would. He urged better housing as an

effective means of helping the Negro race. It is proposed to organize a sanitary housing company in Philadelphia shortly similar to the one that Doctor Kober is connected with in Washington.

Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, president of Delaware College, also spoke. John M. Ihlder, a member of the National Housing Commission, and F. C. Field, superintendent of the Octavia Hill Association, spoke of the work of their organizations in the discussion which followed.

The following officers were elected at the meeting: President, Dr. H. R. M. Landis; vice presidents, Dr. James Tyson and Charles J. Hatfield; treasurer, Susan P. Wharton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. B. Leaf; secretary, Mrs. E. W. Tyler, and new directors, Dr. Henry M. Minton and Dr. Frank D. Watson.

IMPROVEMENTS IN NEGRO SECTIONS

NEEDS OF HUNTERSVILLE, BARBOURSVILLE AND LINDENWOOD PLACED BEFORE PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

The Journal & Guide 3/25/16
A committee of colored citizens appeared before the Public Improvements Committee of the City Council Tuesday night and asked that the city take some steps to remedy the street conditions in Huntersville, Barboursville and Lindenwood. The request was heard informally as the committee did not have a quorum present. The colored committee asked that certain streets be paved and all of the streets be curbed and graded.

CITY ENGINEER OPPOSED.

City Engineer Taylor, who was present at the hearing, opposed the curbing and grading proposition. It was impracticable from an engineering standpoint, he said. Mr. Taylor showed that he had some very definite and peculiar views about the needs and requirements of the colored sections and amazed the colored men of the committee by his manner of expressing them.

Asked what he regarded as a reasonable and proper program of improvements for the section in question, the City Engineer said:

"You fellows should have a certain amount of money each year for permanent improvements to be expended as the city council thinks best."

"What do you consider the amount of taxable values in the colored section of Monroe Ward, Mr. Taylor?"

"I do not know exactly but I think you fellows are getting what you are entitled to."

When it was suggested that improvements in the colored section would raise the city's health rate, Mr. Taylor remarked that such had already been accomplished, adding that "You fellows are lots healthier than you used to be."

The colored men, who were there representing the interests of citizens who pay taxes on a million dollars worth of property, left the council chamber with some impressions.

Dr. J. A. Handy, vice-president of Brown Savings and Banking Company; William M. Rich, cashier of Brown's; P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide; D. S. Alston, division manager Richmond Beneficial Insurance Co., and J. T. Tanner, real estate dealer, were the men who composed the colored citizens committee.

From WORLD
Address: New York City

BIG MODEL FLATS TO SOLVE NEGRO HOUSING PROBLEM

Harlem's Black Zone Has Grown to City of 63,000, and Homes Must Be Provided Soon for 35,000 More.

Father Knickerbocker is learning to handle his own little black peril scientifically.

Many quiet old home districts have been worked into a frenzy during the past few years by threatened negro invasions. Property owners have formed associations for mutual protection. Mass meetings have been held. Pledges have been signed. Funds have been

raised to keep properties away from the invaders.

The new method takes the form of "a comprehensive endeavor on behalf of those interested in the welfare of the negro to provide proper housing accommodations in New York City." To this effect, a conference will be held next Tuesday in the library of the Chamber of Commerce to consider ways and means. A committee has been formed from the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, City & Suburban Homes Company, and Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests. It has decided that the homes company shall start a constructional campaign to provide for the negro population.

Big Negro City in Harlem.

Harlem has over 63,000 negroes—a city in itself the size of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., larger than Peoria, Savannah or Harrisburg. Within the last eighteen months it has increased from 49,000. Within the next few years it promises to run as high as 100,000—larger than such cities as Reading or Camden, and equalling Albany.

There have been few attempts to give them the advantages of good housing such as prevail in other sections. Living and sanitary conditions are not comparable with those in other sections, although tenants often pay higher rents for the same privileges enjoyed by white residents.

Moral conditions frequently are degrading and respectable families prefer not to remain unless better housing facilities are furnished. The most serious evil is lodging. Thirty-three per cent. of the population in Harlem are lodgers. The morals of family life are seriously endangered by the large number of the unattached.

Model Flats Will Pay.

The City and Suburban Homes Co. has operated the Hampton and Tuskegee flats for negroes in the San Juan Hill section on West 62d and 63d Streets for five years, and the new houses in Harlem will be on similar models.

One structure covering eight lots will cost \$325,000. The average room will rent at \$1.50 a week, the entire investment showing a 4 per cent. net return. The Tuskegee and Hampton pay \$32,404 a year, with no bad debts, and only \$113.75 lost last year on vacancies.

President Allan Robinson of the company says the proper housing of negroes is no more difficult than that of white tenants. They appreciate good living conditions and become self-respecting tenants.

RE-MAKING A NEIGHBORHOOD.

The Christian Recorder 1/27/16
Those who visited the General Conference in 1892, and who come back this year will observe a great change in the neighborhood about Bethel Church and the Book Concern. Then the neighborhood was largely colored; now there are scarcely a hundred colored families within a radius of two blocks. The neighborhood is composed almost entirely of Jews. Just back of Bethel

Church is a Jewish Synagogue, and across the street from this one is another. The two splendid buildings which the trustees of Bethel Church have erected were rented before they were completed to Jews. Across from Bethel Church was a school, attended largely by Negro children and named for a Negro, James Forten. Now it is practically abandoned so far as Negro children are concerned, for gradually, almost imperceptibly, the Negro population has moved West and South from one to four miles, and the great center of their population has moved from Seventh and Lombard Streets to the neighborhood of Nineteenth and Christian Streets.

But not merely has there been a change in the inhabitants; there have been wonderful changes in the habitations. The Jews have greatly improved the neighborhood. Within the past three years seven houses in the block in which the Book Concern is located, have been practically rebuilt and beautified. What were once old dilapidated shanties, are now beautiful residences. As the editor looks out of his window he sees this year four splendid buildings across the street where once there was immorality and squalor, and he welcomes the coming of the Jews.

1931

Charleston, S. C.

NOV 15 1931

CHARITY WORKERS IN CONVENTION

Interesting Morning Meeting—Opening Session
Last Night

SPEAKERS HAVE
REAL MESSAGES

Problems of Importance Discussed By Experts—Program Tonight

This morning's session of the State conference on Charities and Correc-

tions attracted many to the Y. M. C. A. building, despite the very inclement weather. The opening meeting was held last night.

Miss Margaret Laing, secretary of the Associated Charities of Columbia, presided. After calling the meeting to order, she told about her work in Columbia and Associated Charities in general.

Atlanta's Plan

The main address was made by J. C. Logan, secretary of the Associated Charities of Atlanta, who took as his subject, "Charity and Democracy." He showed how the organization in Atlanta cooperates with the public schools in giving special attention to backward and unfortunate children. Mr. Logan also pointed out that much good can be accomplished through cooperation with hospital officials, and made other helpful suggestions about dealing with the poor in cities.

Another speaker was Secretary Brooks, of the colored auxiliary of the Associated Charities of Columbia. She spoke of her work, and stated that excellent results had been obtained by the auxiliary. She said that the white people had manifested interest and given valuable support.

Colored Mass Meeting

The only business transacted was the appointment of committees, and the passage of the following resolution which will be presented at a mass meeting of colored people to be held at 10 o'clock this evening in Centenary church:

Resolved, That a commission be appointed to convey to the mass meeting of colored people that is to convene in this city the suggestion that the colored people of our State organize a conference along similar lines with our organization, which organization shall meet, if possible, at the same time and in the same community as ours; and further, that we pledge to them our friendly cooperation in forming and carrying forward this organization."

Committees

Committees were appointed as follows:

Place of Meeting—Mrs. J. M. Visanska, chairman; Mrs. Geo. Williams, Mrs. Thos. Silcox.

Resolutions—Rev. O. T. Percher, Mr. J. B. Johns, Miss L. C. Olney.

Nominations—Mrs. J. L. Coker, Jr., Mrs. Wm. P. O'Connell, Walter B. Wilbur, L. C. Patterson, Mrs. A. F. Le Jervey.

Auditing Committee—Mrs. C. T. Politzer, Mrs. Dewar Gordon, Mrs. Robert G. Thomas.

Committee to appear at colored mass meeting tonight, Rev. O. T. Percher, L. O. Patterson, Miss Margaret Laing.

Opening Meeting

The Conference was formally opened last night at a meeting well attended by various kinds of social service workers. In the audience were clergymen, King's Daughters, members of the Salvation Army and of the Juvenile Protective League, and many others who seek in one way or another to promote the betterment of the unfortunate. Flags, potted plants and flowers were used to good effect in the decorations of the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, where all sessions of the conference are held.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. K. G. Finlay, president of the conference. Dr. Alexander Sprunt

offered the invocation, which was followed by the singing of "America." Then William C. Locke gave an excellent solo rendition of "Carolina."

Mayor Pro. Tem. John D. Cappelmann extended a hearty welcome to visitors to the conference; and stated that he expected it to be of much benefit to Charleston in dealing with the difficult problems which all communities must face.

Mr. Finlay pointed out the encouraging growth of the organization since its establishment a few years ago, and showed that great progress had been made in spite of long discouragement.

Address of W. T. Cross

Introduced by the president, William T. Cross, of Chicago, delivered the principal address of the evening on the subject of "The People and Their Institutions."

Mr. Cross is general secretary of the National Conference on Charities and Corrections, and opened his address with a few words about the great gatherings with which he is connected. He said the national conferences are generally attended by some 3,000 delegates, and he warmly invited South Carolinians to be present at the next one, which will be held in Pittsburgh June 6-13. In this connection he caused much amusement by quoting a lady who once said that the "never knew there were so many feeble-minded people in the world until she attended a national conference on charities and corrections."

The speaker mentioned the great advance that has been made in the conduct and character of public institutions for the criminal and unfortunate. He said that the old principle was simply to deal with social problems on the surface without attempting to eradicate underlying causes by adopting preventive measures. The progress of recent years is largely due to Jacob A. Rus and other great reformers who have impressed the public with the need of adopting really adequate measures for preventing abnormal conditions and uplifting defective members of the social order.

Old Fashioned Jail

Mr. Cross referred to the old fashioned jail as "a school of crime," and said "we are rapidly getting away from it as a place of penal servitude." He made a plea for the proper administration of penitentiaries and other public institutions which have often suffered because of partisan politics. He said he once found a 12-year-old boy in an insane asylum, whose only troubles were St. Vitus' dance and ill nourishment.

"Social service is a cause which has a strong and wide appeal, regardless of political affiliation," said Mr. Cross "and the people take great interest in it when the matter is placed squarely before them." He declared that "popular knowledge of public institutions is the only sure guarantee of efficient administrations."

The speaker commended South Carolina for establishing a State board of charities and corrections. Such board have done wonderful work in many parts of the country.

Guests and Hosts

Speakers and visitors to the conference are being entertained by the following hosts:

William T. Cross, Chicago, with Mr.

and Mrs. Frank Frost.

Miss Margaret Laing, Columbia, at 32 George street.

J. C. Logan, Atlanta, with Dr. P. Logan.

J. B. Johns, Florence, with Mrs. Manning Simons.

Miss Helen F. Hill, Columbia, with Capt. and Mrs. S. G. Stoney.

Miss Lottie S. Olney, Columbia, with Miss Carrie Olney.

Dr. E. W. Sikes, Hartsville, with Mayor and Mrs. Hyde.

Miss Julia Selden, Spartanburg, with Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Mordecai.

Prof. Josiah Morse, South Carolina University, with Dr. and Mrs. Kershaw.

Mrs. James L. Coker, Jr., president State Federation Women's Clubs, with Miss McCrady.

Joseph McCabe, with Dr. and Mrs. William P. Cornell.

Rev. K. G. Finlay, with Miss Sue Frost.

Mrs. Walter Duncan, of Aiken, with Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Silcox.

Mrs. A. I. Rembert, Columbia, with Dr. S. C. Allan.

Neils Christensen, with Miss Sue Frost.

Alexander Johnson, with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams.

A. S. Johnstone, with Mrs. Manning Simons.

Miss Finstrom, with Mrs. T. P. Baird.

Deaconess Gadsden, with Mr. and Mrs. Dewar Gordon.

Miss Robertson, with Miss Carrie Olney.

Dr. Hastings Hart, with Rev. William Way.

The program this afternoon and evening is:

4 P. M.—J. B. Johns, superintendent South Carolina Industrial School, Florence, presiding. General subject, "Juvenile Delinquency." Walter B. Wilbur, Charleston, "Our Local Treatment of the Juvenile Delinquent Problem;" Miss Helen F. Hill, field agent State Board of Charities and Corrections, Columbia. Subject, "The Girl Delinquent."

8 P. M.—General subject, "Child Placing." Mayor T. T. Hyde, Charleston, presiding; Dr. Hastings H. Hart, director department of child helping, Russell Sage Foundation. Subject, "Child Placing." Miss Lottie S. Olney, superintendent municipal bureau for the protection of women and children, Columbia. Subject, "Child Placing in South Carolina."

Thursday, November 16

10:30 A. M.—Program in charge of State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. J. L. Coker, Jr., Hartsville, presiding. General subject, "The Illiteracy Problem;" Dr. Josiah Morse, Columbia. Subject, "Illiteracy—The Problem of Today;" Dr. E. W. Sikes, Hartsville. Subject, "The Hope of the Illiterate;" Miss Julia Selden, Spartanburg. Subject, "The Program of the Moorlight Schools;" Mrs. Walter Duncan, Aiken. Subject, "The Working Place of the Women's Clubs."

4 P. M.—General subject, "Public Health." Mrs. J. M. Visanska, Charleston presiding. Mrs. Annie I. Rembert, Columbia. Subject, "South Carolina's Fight Against Tuberculosis." Miss Mary C. McKenna, president S. C. Graduate Nurses' Association, Charleston. Subject, "The Nurse as a Social Service Workers." Followed by a general conference.

8 P. M.—General subject, "Feeble-mindedness." Hon. Neils Christensen Beaufort, presiding. Address by Alexander Johnson, field secretary national committee on provision for the feeble-minded, and by Albert S. Johnstone, secretary State Board of Charities and Corrections, Columbia. Closing words by a speaker to be announced later.

TIDEWATER PARK OPENS APRIL 10

The Voice of the People

The Tidewater Park, out on 30th St. and 5th avenue, will be opened to the pleasure seekers of Birmingham and vicinity after April 10. The management is endeavoring to make this the greatest season in the history of the park. Among the many attractions will be the Miniature Railway, Merry-Go-Round, Roller-Coaster and Skating.

Special attention will be given to church and Sunday school picnics. The lawn tennis courts, and the baseball grounds will be at the disposal of all children who will be admitted to the park free of charge, at least all children under 15 years old. The general admission to the park this season will be 10 cents.

FOR NEGRO UPLIFTS.

Campaign for Educational and Industrial Development, August 28 to September 1.

A large party of able and influential men will hold a series of meetings in the interest of Negro Uplift. The party will be headed by Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute and President of the Negro Organization Society, who will make the principal address at each meeting.

Meetings will be held as follows: August 28, Franklin, 1:30 P. M.; August 28, Suffolk, 8:15 P. M.; August 29, Isle of Wight Court House, 1 P. M.; August 30, Surry County, Lebanon Church, 12 M.; August 31, Charles City Co., Ruthville, 1 P. M.; September 1, Petersburg, 8:15 P. M.

White as well as colored people are invited to be present.

Under the auspices of the Negro Organization Society. John M. Gandy, Executive Secretary; T. C. Erwin, Field Agent; Clayborne George, Chairman.

NEWS

Indianapolis, Ind.

NEGRO SOCIAL WORK WILL BE DISCUSSED

General Public Invited to Attend
Meeting of Local Branch of
Colored Welfare League.

CENTRALIZATION OF EFFORT

Conditions in Three of the Largest
School Neighborhoods in the City
Are Said to Be Appalling.

A local branch of the National League for the Betterment of Urban Conditions Among Negroes was organized in Indianapolis recently and tomorrow afternoon the general public is invited to attend a conference with the members of this organization in the educational rooms of the Colored Y. M. C. A.

The meeting, which will begin at 3 o'clock, is being held to outline plans for furthering the activities of the local branch and to arrange for effective co-operation with the national organization. Henry H. Craft, the president, will preside.

The local organization is the result of a recent visit of Eugene K. Jones, of New York, associate director of the National League, who spent considerable time here in an effort to centralize the work of the various welfare organizations among the colored people. The movement has been promoted in the city by Mrs. Lillian Jones Brown, who has succeeded in obtaining the co-operation of several organizations, whose members compose the membership of the local branch.

Interest and Assistance.

As a result of certain inquiries made by Mr. Jones a number of educational meetings have been held under the auspices of the woman's council to enlist the interest and assistance of leaders of the colored people.

Miss Edna G. Henry, who is connected with the social welfare department of Indiana university and whose work in connection with the city dispensary brings her in contact with the most unfortunate element of the colored population in the city, recently had the following to say in an open communication regarding the need of social welfare work among the colored people:

"What is true of social welfare work

among white people is more certainly true of social welfare work among colored people in Indianapolis. To see their housing conditions one needs to look not only along the back street, but through the alleys between streets. Wherever the housing problem is bad for white people, it is worse for colored; wherever there is tuberculosis among the whites, there is more among the colored. Incomes are lower, and there are fewer forms of employment open to them. They have fewer friends of means who can help them and fewer of their own people realize the general situation or know anything about possible remedies.

Selfish Reasons.

"Not much can be done until the white people realize that they can not afford to let the colored problem fester at their back door. If they have no unselfish reasons for helping with it, then there are enough selfish ones. Especially is this true in those problems which involve illness, infections, disease and bad morals."

Before looking further into the needs of social work, it may be well to consider first exactly what is being done among the colored people. The Flanner House Settlement, in one of the most congested colored neighborhoods in the city, is reaching a small group of people in the immediate vicinity and is able to render a much needed service. The work there has never been city-wide in interest or scope for the reason that the institution has not had the necessary equipment for accomplishing this end, nor the services of expert social workers capable of uniting the varied interests and influences of the colored people into a bond of mutual helpfulness. The institution at present is under the management of the Christian Women's Board of Missions and much of the work is done by students of the College of missions.

The Woman's Council, of which Mrs. W. E. Brown is president, has undertaken to train a young woman for social service in the social welfare department of Indiana university. The Thursday Coterie, another colored club, does some work in connection with the juvenile court, for the most part volunteer probation service. For ten years the Woman's Improvement Club, with the assistance of the Marion County Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, has maintained a free fresh air camp on Oak Hill for tubercular patients. It is the hope of the club to save lives where it is possible, but, above all, to prevent the spread of the disease to other members of the family. With exception of the services of a matron, the members of the club do the work.

Miss Katherine Lynch, of the attendance department of the public schools, is more than a truant officer for the colored children. She is familiar with the social needs of many homes and renders a much appreciated service along this line. Unfortunately, her work does not always bring her in contact with the neediest cases, for many of the poorest families keep their children in school regularly, while many of the truant cases come from homes where the parents are simply indifferent to the needs of their children.

Influence of Night Schools.

For the last few years the colored night schools have ranked among the most forceful of the social welfare agencies. In speaking to the teachers of the night schools some time ago H. S. Gruver, assistant superintendent, said that he regarded the night schools as one of the greatest factors in building up a better citizenship in Indianapolis. He said that the time had passed when the night school existed merely to give a few adults an opportunity to learn to read

the Bible and to write their names. would not have the older people deprived of this comfort, which they were denied in their youth, but at the same time I felt that something must be done to increase the efficiency and earning capacity of the mothers and fathers who were rearing families on small earnings and for the young people, many of whom were forced to give up school in order to assist with the support of younger children in the homes, and many times to care for aged parents.

To this end classes have been provided that meet the needs of the masses with the result that the attendance has been practically doubled, and the co-operation between the parents and teachers of the day schools has been more effective. Some work of a social nature is done by the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., but since their field is "forming rather than reforming," the worst cases are not reached. There is no colored church in the city that has any institutional work connected with it. There is not a single organization in any of the churches for the purpose of doing social work. Some of the ministers have co-operated in the recent effort to organize a central welfare committee.

Socializing the public schools has been the cry for the last ten years, but it is the opinion of students of the problem that the schools will never be socialized to any degree until social workers, as such, are supplied and paid along with the teachers. The average teacher's responsibilities are such during the day that she has no strength to follow up even the neediest cases after school hours, granting that she has the inclination and tact to accomplish any real good. Many parents regard the teacher's visit as a mere opportunity for her to see what kind of homes her pupils come from, and they are not far wrong, whereas a social worker could spend much time in the homes and could be of real service.

Presence Was Antagonistic.

Some time ago a certain colored policeman was given the special charge of looking after the moral status of the young girls in his beat when his very presence and conduct on the police force was antagonistic to even the ordinary element of the colored people. The city would have experienced greater returns by placing a social worker in that neighborhood, as many other cities are doing.

Social conditions in three of the largest school neighborhoods of the colored people have long since become appalling and practically nothing is being done to reach the situation. One girl was absent from school for three weeks, and it was later found that she had spent the time with other truant girls in a room in Indiana avenue. The matter was reported to the juvenile court officials but after several months none of the persons have been brought to task. Recently three school girls were taken into juvenile court on statutory charges and were sentenced to the Girls' school at Clermont and some of the offenders lodged in jail. A colored lawyer took the case for the parents of two of the girls and their sentence was suspended for a second time, as far as the school directors have been able to ascertain, and the two girls "were sent out."

It could not be said, possibly, that there is at present a lapse in the moral standard of the colored people because social conditions are worse than ever before, but it can be said with certainty that, as a whole, too many parents, even the better class, are lax in the oversight of the children. Girls and boys under age are permitted to attend the motion picture shows as often as they like, and most of the time unaccompanied by either parents or relatives. Some mothers, of whom better should be expected,

permit girls of fourteen to attend public dances alone, while many others permit their daughters to receive callers at too early an age. Young girls and boys are started from home to high school and even public school and after leaving home they congregate in the homes of other pupils where the parents are out at work, and especially where some half-grown girl is left at home to care for smaller children. The neighbors too often do not feel any obligation to report such conduct to the parents or to the schools, for fear of making some trouble, or making an enemy.

The Floating Population.

As a result of Indianapolis being a railroad center, she has her share of what is usually termed the floating population from several cities, while it is convenient for many families of the south who come north with good intentions. These families are accustomed to rents ranging from \$1 a month to \$2 or \$3, and are totally at sea when faced with the high rents. The consequences are that they move into the alleys and rear streets where they are at once confronted with a social problem beyond their powers and intelligence.

To say the least the colored people of Indianapolis are awakening to the alarming situation confronting them, and are groping toward the light with the hope that the public may become enlightened, that the spirit of serving others may become more general, and that those to whom much is given "shall come to a realization that of them shall much be required."

F. B. C.

ALSO CALLED HELL'S KITCHEN

Work of the Lincoln House Settlement
Which Provides Outlets for the Activities of all the People of the Neighborhood, Young and Old of Both Sexes, from Kindergarten to Mothers Club.

Only a few years back that section of New York City located in the neighborhood of 60th to 64th-streets, west of Amsterdam avenue, was known to ill-fame as San Juan Hill and as Hell's Kitchen. It was called "San Juan" as a sort of quasi-honoring of the battle of San Juan Hill in Cuba in which the black troops distinguished themselves. The number of fights, murders and other disorderly occurrences in this neighborhood, which was populated by a mixed community of Negroes and Irish, led to the application of this name. Soon it was that "San Juan Hill" became invested with considerable notoriety of the most malodorous character. And "San Juan" supplanted "Hell's Kitchen" as a neighborhood title.

But that is all changed now. No longer is "San Juan Hill" synonymous with criminal disorder. In fact, it is not even "San Juan Hill" any more. Now Called Columbus Hill.

Various beneficial influences were set to work by the respectable element living in that section, assisted by friends of both races from other sections, and there has been a gradual dissemination of ideas of better living, coupled with

concrete work to bring about the desired change. Neighborhood influences which have had immense effect in bringing about better conditions are to be found in the work of the Lincoln House Settlement, of which Miss Morgan was formerly the head, but which is now directed by Miss Byrdie H. Haynes and Miss Louise Latimer; the St. Cyprian's Chapel (Protestant Episcopal), the Rev. John W. Johnson, priest in charge, with its various instrumentalities of activity among both young and old; the Union Baptist Church, the Rev. George H. Sims, pastor, some of the work of which was told of in last week's Age; and the erection of decent apartment houses for colored people by the City & Suburban Homes Co., familiarly known as the Phipp's Apartments.

All of these factors have had potent effect in changing the complexion of conditions in this neighborhood, making it possible to change the name to Columbus Hill, and thus remove some of the opprobrium attaching to the former titles. Included also must be the work of the Lincoln Day Nursery, now discontinued, of which Mrs. Emma Greene was the superintendent for several years, which organization was made possible by the philanthropy of a wealthy merchant, who contributed anonymously, and who is now dead.

DR. R. R. MOTON WILL SPEAK

8-26-16

Principal Of Tuskegee Institute Will Deliver Address In Suffolk

Monday Night.

Journal & Guide
(Special to Journal and Guide.)

Suffolk, Va., Aug. 24.—A meeting will be held here Monday night, August 28th at the Virginia theatre under the auspices of the Negro Organization Society, when addresses will be made by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. John M. Gandy, principal of State Normal School, Petersburg; Rev. A. A. Graham, D. D., and the following white speakers: Dr. F. J. Morrison and Mr. J. Walter Hosier. Mayor M. E. Stallings will make the address of welcome.

The meeting is the beginning of a series that will be held, beginning at Suffolk and ending at Petersburg.

From TIMES-PICAYUNE

Address: New Orleans, La.

Date
**NEGRO CHRISTMAS
FUND NEEDS HELP
FROM WHITE FOLK**

Voluntary Contributions from Friends of White Fund Not Sufficiently Liberal.

The Christmas Gift Fund for poor negro children needs and deserves more liberal support from the white public at large. This year, apparently believing the negro committeemen were getting along well enough, the great number of voluntary subscribers, who are the backbone of the Doll and Toy Fund for white children, have not been subscribing very liberally to the negro charity.

During previous years the greater part of the negro children's fund came in voluntarily just as the white fund subscriptions do. It could be counted certain that each day would see twenty or thirty dollars sent in by mail or messenger without solicitation.

This has not been true this year. Of the \$880.15, which is in the hands of the treasurer of The Times-Picayune this morning, three-fourths has been raised by actual solicitations of members of the negro committee. Colored men, giving time from their work, have gone from office to office and store to store with subscription lists in hand and taken anything that was offered from a dime to ten dollars.

White committeemen, who give much time to the Doll and Toy Fund, have never shown any such persistence as the negroes have this year. And thanks to their work alone the fund is in good shape today.

But there is no apparent reason why voluntary subscriptions should cease because the negroes are working. Service to charity deserves better than that.

Monday was an example. No subscription lists or other help came to either fund Monday. Yet out of the blue sky there came twenty-five dollars to the white fund and only four to the negro.

While there are many more white children to be cared for than negro, the white population of the city being much larger, the proportion is unjust.

An urgent appeal is made by The Times-Picayune to all friends of the white Doll and Toy Fund to aid the companion charity for negro children.

Christmas Gift Fund.

The Times-Picayune	\$ 50.00
Previously acknowledged	822.55
Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught	1.00
Marjorie May Marx	1.00
Rosalie Marx	1.00
Alphonse Marx, Jr.	1.00
Louisiana Red Cypress Co.	3.00
Total	\$880.15

NEGRO MUST BELIEVE IN RACE, SAYS MOTON

(Special to The New York Age.)
ROANOKE, VA.—Dr. R. M. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, was the principal speaker at the fourth annual session of the Negro Organization Society, held here last week in the Academy of Music. Prof. J. M. Gandy presided. The session was attended by members of both race.

During his address Dr. Moton said: "The Negro must have faith and believe in his own race. It is easy enough to give reasons why the Negro in America has hitherto been lacking in race pride. The idea that the Negro has been cursed by the Creator should find no lodgment in any of our minds. If we are to live and prosper along side the white race * * * we must have

greater faith in our race, in its possibilities.

"A few hundred years ago the white race was not the dominant race and they have had a hard and bitter struggle to win out. You and I must go through the same sort of difficulties, the same wilderness, as it were, before we reach our promised land.

"We cannot hope to get the respect and confidence or the appreciation of other races if we are ashamed of ourselves and wish we were anything else but ourselves. Race respect, like individual self-respect, begets respect."

The following were elected officers: Major Allen Washington, Hampton, president; J. M. Gandy, Petersburg, executive secretary; W. T. B. Williams, Hampton, treasurer; E. A. Long, recording secretary. G. W. Blount, corresponding secretary; T. C. Erwin and T. C. Walker, field agents; Ora D. Stokes, Maggie L. Walker, R. E. Clay, W. E. Robinson, Ida N. Paey, R. C. Yancy, A. T. Shirley, G. E. Reed, W. H. Salley and J. M. Jeffress, vice-presidents.

SELMA NEGROES FORM SOCIETY TO HANDLE CHARITY

Montgomeryans Attend Rotary "Ladies' Night" in Central City; Selman to Establish Big Greeneries

Selma Bureau
of The Advertiser.
Telephone 77.

After many efforts, one of the largest and best civic organizations in the city has been formed by city officials, and others, among the colored people of the city.

In response to a circular letter sent out by Public Health Nurse E. M. McCombs, a meeting was held at Payne Institute, which was attended by every minister, teacher, physician, and representative of the students of the race in the city.

Chief of Police Percy Dawson represented the city, and requested the organization of a body that would distribute the United Charities funds, taking care of the poor of their race themselves.

Miss Combs addressed the assemblage on the advantages of being united to look after the health of the race, and a committee of fifteen was appointed to draft a plan of organization.

TIMES

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Negro Housing.

It is rather startling to realize that New York has a negro problem. We are accustomed to think of that race question as a trouble peculiar to the Southern States, and to ignore occasional riots in "Hell's Kitchen," or in our own negro neighborhoods, as matters of little moment. When the fire occurred a few days ago at Fulton street and Carlton avenue, we wondered at the excitement of the negroes resident in the section surrounding the burning warehouses, and little realized that the threatened destruction of the old frame buildings in which they dwell had a significance for them that it would not have for a corresponding number of white persons of about the same economic rank. The negro, whose house is destroyed by fire, might have considerable trouble in finding another shelter for himself and his family.

The problem is intensified by the present economic conditions. The negro problem in the South is assuming a new form—there are not enough of them. The high wages paid in manufacturing centres in the North, as a result of the war activities, have exerted their economic pull on the negro labor that for generations has worked the cotton plantations of the South, and this, with other negro labor of a more urban and artisan character, has moved North in such strength as to constitute a recognizable race movement.

This gives a timeliness to the movement with which the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests of New York has recently concerned itself. The council, of which Mr. Alfred E. Marling is Chairman, and Mr. Birch Helms, Secretary, exists for the purpose of broadening the vision of property owners with respect to public affairs, and one of the first housing problems that has pressed upon it for solution concerns the shelter of our inhabitants of negro blood. Some steps have been taken already in the direction of ameliorating living conditions so as to improve the moral and economic conditions. The National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, of which Mrs. William H. Baldwin, 3d, was Chairman, through the City and Suburban Homes Company, erected a row of apartment houses in West Sixty-third street, on modern lines, and these have been rented at reasonable rates to negro families. The result has been a vast improvement in civic and moral con-

ditions in that section, and it is notable that since these apartments were opened, six years ago, there have been no race riots on San Juan Hill.

There is a great need for an extension of this social movement. The negro has to pay a high rent for very inferior quarters. Frequently the rent is 45 per cent. of the family income. Because of the inability to get housing, except at rentals that are exorbitant, respectable negro families have to tolerate degrading, if not actually immoral conditions, and the effect of this upon the children is dreaded. The Advisory Council is forming a representative committee to deal with this question comprehensively in order that the housing of the negro may be so arranged as to give our fellow citizens of that race an opportunity for a higher and more useful development in citizenship. It is the sane and humane way to meet a problem which has in it possibilities of danger if unwisely handled.

VERY EVENING

AUG 7 - 1916

GARRETT HOME SADLY IN NEED OF CASH BALANCE

Unless Philanthropical Folks
Aid, Institution for Nergoes
Must Close.

LONG DONE GOOD FOR BLACK RACE

A little organization which has been fighting heroically for the uplift of the Negro for the past six years is now struggling on the shoals of financial disaster and, unless someone comes to the rescue soon, may have to close its doors.

This organization is the Thomas Garrett Settlement Home, founded with the assistance of the Society of Friends for the uplift of the Negro race.

The aims and purpose of the society are to educate the lower class Negroes, make them into self-respecting people of value to the community by teaching them the responsibilities of life, and to provide a home for Negro girls.

The original idea of the settlement house was something to take the place

of a Negro Y. W. C. A., and it was with this purpose in view that the Federation of Christian Workers rented an old house at Eighth and Buttonwood streets six years ago and founded a home, which now is of inestimable value to the Negro families in this city.

The settlement was named the Thomas Garrett Settlement in honor of Thomas Garrett, a Friend who was instrumental in helping thousands of slaves make their way to freedom through the famous underground railway, and in recognition of considerable help received from the Philanthropic Society of Friends at Fourth and West streets.

Negro men and women are taught to read and write at the home, taught the fundamental rules of arithmetic, domestic science, sewing, etc. It is peculiar to note here that the boys far outstrip the girls in domestic science lessons.

The president of the society, Mrs. Blanche Stubbs, wife of Dr. J. B. Stubbs, has held that position ever since the society's inception and it is through her and her husband that the settlement now is able to keep its doors open. Dr. Stubbs and his wife have been defraying the expense of the settlement from their own private resources and are hoping someone may become charitable enough to help place it on a solid footing.

It is here the Negro boys and girls of the neighborhood congregate under the supervision of Miss Jean Stubbs and play wholesome games or wade in the wading pool, use the shower baths, etc., instead of letting their energies get them into mischief on the street.

The kindergarten school connected with the settlement, which has been located at Seventh and Walnut streets for the past four years, was started by Miss Helen Garrett, as a memorial to her grandfather, the noted abolitionist. Considerable credit for personal sacrifice in helping start this uplifting organization is due to Miss Lola Murphyn, visiting nurse at the local tuberculosis dispensary.

Miss Murphyn teaches the boys and girls health and hygiene, the value of cleanliness and rules for right living. Mothers are taught how to care for themselves and their babies.

Dressmaking, shoemaking, basket-making, embroidery are among the things taught there. There are four domestic science classes, a night school and a Bible class.

The settlement is also used for recreation purposes and is a sort of a Negro neighborhood house, where all means are used to lift the Negro out of the ruts of vice, ignorance and poverty.

It is planned in a short time to open a shirt factory to give employment to Negro women.

All this is being done by a few hard-working Negro women who are giving their own time and money towards helping others of their race.

Plans Are Completed for Backyard Garden Contest By Montgomery Children

Rural Affairs Division of Chamber of Commerce and School Teachers Hold First Meeting

With the object of making plans for another contest among the school children of Montgomery for back yard gardening, the rural affairs division of the Chamber of Commerce invited the principals and representatives from all the schools for white children, to meet with it at the Chamber of Commerce rooms Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock. The earnest cooperation of teachers and newspapers was requested in order to make the contest this year a big success. The children last year became very enthusiastic over their little gardens, and even greater inducements for them to show their skill in this line, will be offered.

N. L. Walker acted as chairman of the meeting and explained to the women who came in response to the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce exactly why they were asked to be present. It was the duty, he said, of the committee to "pull off" the gardening contest, and that last year it proved a Herculean task.

Co-operation Requested
"We must have the cooperation of the newspapers and the schools," said Mr. Walker. "The men who are on this committee are all business men and only can plan the contest and pay a visit to the gardens now and then. Therefore we must reach the children through newspaper publicity and through the personal contact of the teachers. The newspapers must get the matter thoroughly before the parents and children; the teachers must get their names. We cannot just get up a little steam now and let it die out, but must continually apply steam in order to keep up the interest. Another thing in which you can help is the matter of inspection. It takes lots of time and energy to inspect these gardens monthly and to grade them."

Bruce Kennedy, general secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, said that the idea of the committee is to have personal contact between them and the women, and thus reach the children individually. He also announced that \$100 had been appropriated for prizes and incidental expenses. An extra stimulus is to be offered the children

given out later to the school children: Grand prize—A Shetland pony. Second prize—\$10, for best garden in the city.

District prizes—\$5 for best garden in each of eleven school districts (open to children in three districts, whether in school or not).

Children's age—Between ten and sixteen years.

Enter any time before March 15, when gardens must be ready for planting. Contest closes July 15. Gardens must not contain less than 600 square feet; not more than 1,200 square feet.

Inspectors will visit gardens each month during contest. Gardens will be graded on preparation of soil, way it is cultivated, quality of vegetables, the quantity of vegetables and the age of contestant.

Child and parents must sign statements showing amount of vegetables used at home or sold from garden; so keep accurate account of this.

All work must be done by the contestant except ploughing, spading and fertilizing.

No one is eligible to be a judge who has a child in the contest.

EVENING POST

New York City

WIPED OUT RACE BARRIERS

Dr. G. E. Haynes Tells How Fire Relief Work Brought Negroes and Whites Together.

Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary in charge of the Nashville, Tenn., office of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, and professor of economics and sociology at Fisk University, told how the fire which wiped out an entire section in the poorer residential district of Nashville last spring had brought about a degree of cooperation between the races which indicated a new departure in the attitude of a Southern city towards civic problems affecting both negroes and whites. Dr. Haynes reported on the movement at an executive board meeting which was held at the headquarters of the League, 2303 Seventh Avenue, late yesterday afternoon.

"On March 22 a disastrous fire in East Nashville," he said, "made destitute about 2,500 persons, more than half of whom were colored. Temporary and permanent relief work was immediately organized. Our League office took the initiative, as far as the relief for colored people was concerned, and established an office near the fire zone, with the cooperation of a committee from the Negro Board of

Trade. The whites, led by the Commercial Club, also established an office across the street from us. Within a short time we were invited to join with them and carry on the relief work jointly. In all, 361 colored and 261 white families were helped in some way or other, and \$26,000 was raised and spent.

"On the strength of the impression made in the fire relief, some of the leading white and colored citizens issued a call for a conference, to form a movement to attack some of our chronic social problems. As a result, the final plans were adopted and the organization completed on May 22 of the Public Welfare League, which has already established an office and undertaken to promote three lines of work under sub-committees, as follows: Committee on delinquency, which will deal with both Juvenile Court and city and county court cases; committee on housing and health, and committee on employment and relief.

"The interest has become so active that both white and colored people are united in the same organization, and our white friends have been equally or more active than the colored members. The organization has started with the policy of a carefully selected membership, and has already enlisted the support of some of our ablest white and colored business and professional men."

Wspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

TIMES

Richmond, Va.

COMPLAIN OF UNFAIR

TREATMENT OF NEGROES

No Adequate Provision Made by City to Better Living Conditions.

CROWDED OUT OLD QUARTERS

Inroads of Factories and Railroads Make Jackson Ward Less and Less Suitable, and City Has Done Nothing to Provide Other Sections.

Vigorous complaint against Richmond's unfair treatment of her colored people was made yesterday by W. A. Jordan, superintendent of the Southern Aid Society of Virginia.

On several occasions attention has been called to the overcrowded condition of the main colored section north of Clay Street and west of Seventh Street, known as Jackson Ward. The city failed to make any provision for

its relief at the time of enacting the segregation ordinance, which law prevented the colored people from encroaching upon the white sections.

When the city is expanding its borders by annexation to provide more room for its growth, it failed to take in large colored sections, like Oak Park, Washington, Myrtle Grove and Woodville, which could have relieved, in a measure, the overcrowding of the colored population in the sections they occupy in the old city limits.

The building from time to time of new factories or enlarging of existing plants bordering on the restricted territory allotted to colored people brings this condition to special notice. The negro, has been compelled to build or rent property bordering on Bacon Quarter Branch, Shockoe Creek, dumps and other unhealthy sections of the city. Railroads and industrial plants have also sought these locations on account of low cost and lack of ability of the colored people to put up any serious opposition. This condition of affairs has been allowed to go on until it has become a menace to the entire community.

INDUSTRIES ARE CROWDING THEM OUT

The British-American Tobacco Company, with a large plant already located on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, at Lombardy and Marshall Streets, running along Lombardy Street to within 150 feet of West Leigh Street, is planning to build an addition on its warehouse on the south side of Leigh Street, from Bowe to Lombardy Streets. This is opposite the Harshorn Memorial College for colored girls and in one of the best colored residential sections. It is only one square from the Moore Street Baptist Church; a short distance east is the Moore Street Public School; just north of the proposed factory is the Virginia Union University, a large school plant for the education of negro ministers. The negroes claim that they are being crowded out of their already restricted and congested area by manufacturing and industrial enterprises.

The colored people ask that streets be laid out, water and sewers put in the territory north and east of the colored school on Brook Road, and the property holders owning such land be encouraged to sell to colored people and allow them to build up around their school a model colored settlement.

CONVALESCENT WOMEN ARE BEING CARED FOR

Free Accomodations Provided for Worthy Women at

"Valley Rest" The New York Age HOME AT WHITE PLAINS, N. J.

Maintained Under Supervision of the National Urban League Through the Beneficence of the Burke Foundation, Dr. Frederic Brush, Director—Trained

Nurse Is in Charge of Convalescent Home.

The colored woman who is convalescing from a spell of sickness or from a serious operation, and whose financial condition makes it difficult for her to secure the comforts necessary to her condition, no longer has to depend on charity or on kindly disposed friends. Through the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, 2303 Seventh avenue, of which Eugene Kinckle Jones is executive secretary, there is being maintained at 85 Kensico avenue White Plains, N. Y., the Valley Rest Convalescent Home for colored women. No charges whatever are attached to a stay at this home, accommodation, including food and all necessary attention, being absolutely free.

"Valley Rest" is located on one of the most pleasing sites in the White Plains region. A nine-room house, built upon a hill that affords the most delightful view of all the surrounding country, is comfortably furnished and kept scrupulously clean. Although situated on a hilltop, the name is not a misnomer. It is taken from the first location of the home, a beautiful valley in North White Plains, which, while affording pleasant and healthful conditions for convalescence, was not quite as convenient of access as the present home. The change was made the latter part of May, 1916, the home having been opened in June, 1916.

Mrs. Martha Harris, registered nurse, a graduate from the Lincoln Hospital Training School for Nurses, is the superintendent of "Valley Rest," and under her capable and sagacious management the home has proven a boon to those women who have enjoyed its benefits. Her experience as a trained nurse makes her especially fitted for the care of the convalescents and she has shown mental ability to handle the business end of such arrangements. Necessary and providing for the running of the home. She has three assistants—Mrs. Lucinda Norcom, who looks after the kitchen, the most important part of the home's operation, a maid, and a handy man of work.

Financed by Burke Foundation.

The home is financed by the Burke Foundation, of which Dr. Frederic Brush is the directing head, but all expenditures are made through the National Urban League. Convalescents seeking admission must apply to the office of the Urban League, and patients are sent out to the home on Tuesdays and Fridays. They are met at the station by someone from the home and taken out in an auto. All applicants are examined at the League office before being sent to the home, the examination being made just prior to their going to the home by Dr. A. S. Reed or Dr. E. P. Roberts, the examining physicians. Mrs. Harris makes note of their condition, weight, etc., when they reach the home, and they are weighed on leaving. No limit is set for their stay, but the average period

of convalescence is about two weeks. However, the patient stays at the home until able to take up her regular duties.

The expense of operating the home from its opening, June, 1915, to the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1915, was \$1,885.86. For the year ending September 30, 1916, the amount of \$4,606.85 was expended, a total for the fifteen months of \$6,492.71. This money is supplied by Dr. Frederic Brush of the Brush Foundation as requisition is made upon him by Secretary Jones of the National Urban League, and all of the affairs of the home are handled through the Urban League office. In addition, Dr. Brush gives his service to the home as consulting physician, and holds himself in readiness to respond to any call made upon him in a professional capacity by Mrs. Harris in behalf of her patients. He has taken great personal interest in the work and many of his suggestions, carried out, have added to the comfort and well-being of all the folks at the home.

More Than 200 Patients at Home.

Approximately 225 patients have been cared for at the home since its opening, there being accommodations for twelve at one time. When an AGE representative visited the home last week there were eight patients enjoying themselves under pleasant conditions. Only one was indisposed, the others all being present at the bountifully supplied dinner, partaking heartily of the splendidly cooked dinner. Being Friday, it was fish day, and the menu consisted of broiled whole weakfish, rice, snap beans and butter fresh from the farm, bread, tea and under pudding with hard sauce. Not a woman failed to perform her duty to the home has proven a boon to those who have enjoyed its benefits. Her experience as a trained nurse makes her especially fitted for the care of the convalescents and she has shown mental ability to handle the business end of such arrangements. Necessary and providing for the running of the home. She has three assistants—Mrs. Lucinda Norcom, who looks after the kitchen, the most important part of the home's operation, a maid, and a handy man of work.

The comforts of the home are opened to patients on recommendation from hospitals, physicians or other individuals, and there is no interminable red tape to be unwound. The only provisions are that patients must be recovering from non-communicable diseases or from surgical operations. The rooms are large, airy and light. Three large dormitories each accommodate four single beds, and each dormitory has from two or four large windows. The house is heated by hot air from a large furnace in the basement, register being found even in the one hall room. In the basement, in addition to the heating plant, there is storage room for a large quantity of two sizes of coal for furnace and kitchen range use, and there is also a large rock room, cut off from the basement, used as a cold storage for food supplies, both staple and vegetables, in which the natural temperature is always at a degree that makes easy the preservation of foodstuffs.

To Receive Men Patients.

Heretofore there has been accommodation only for women, but provision is now being made for the accommodation of men convalescents. In fact, the home is about ready, save for the heat-

ing arrangements. A large and well-built house on the home premises, formerly used as a garage, has been converted into a men's dormitory. A bath room has been installed, a sitting room arranged and beds arranged for from four to six patients. Mr. Jones and Mrs. Harris are hoping that this part of the work will be successful. As a start, four men patients will be received. A separate dining room, in the main building, will be arranged for the men, but the same menu will be served to all patients. Fresh vegetables are supplied to the home each day by Dr. Brush from the farm of the Burke Foundation Home for Convalescents, which is also located at White Plains.

All applications for admission must be made to the office of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, 2303 Seventh avenue, telephones 781 and 782.

Housing Colored People.

Editor Tennessean and American:

It seems to some of us who have been discussing this terrible calamity in East Nashville that, if out of the ruins a newer and better condition of housing the colored people could come into force, then we might hope that a new birth into civic righteousness would arise out of this catastrophe. The present condition of the cabins and tumbledown sheds, one cannot call them homes, where the colored workers habitate, is a disgrace to civilization indeed it shames us all the more, living as we do in such a city as Nashville, that we have to wait for the blast from an avenging angel—for so the fire appeared it spread disaster with such rapidity—before the public conscience is awakened to the decent housing of the working class. One valuable suggestion made to me was that the city should buy up all the colored people's lots devastated by the fire, build sound cottages thereon, containing proper sanitary arrangements, and rent them at a reasonable price to colored workers and condemn as unfit for human habitation all leaky old cabins devoid of sanitary conveniences.

This is an opportunity for the women of Nashville to take up a question of the kind, and build a garden city for themselves on ground to the left of Granny White pike towards the waterworks. Here they might build two-storied homes or flats of cement blocks, round a common garden, where each tenant could have space for a vegetable plot. If the women determine to do this, in less than a year we should see the last of these filthy cabins, situated, in many cases, close to a smelly dump heap. This scheme is not advocated as a charity, but from an economic standpoint, as a distinctly business investment.

I have heard it said that the "southern woman deserves the suffrage vote, because she earned it in the civil war." Yes!

her grandmother did we know, and now is the opportunity for the granddaughters to show she comes of the same blood, by making a relentless war against these hovels rented by sharks for homes for workers, who, taken as a whole, are our patient, devoted helpers, and thus she would win her title to the vote by proving herself a real friend of humanity. Biltmore might help with a plan.

MATILDA SPOU.

RECORD

Philadelphia, Pa.

SETTLEMENT AGAIN OPEN

Spring Street Institution Resumes Uplift Work for Negroes.

The formal opening of the Spring Street Settlement, Nos. 1223-25 Spring street, the only institution of its kind for work among negroes in that section of the city, took place yesterday. The Settlement has been closed for several months for repairs, which have been completed at an expenditure of more than \$2000. Ellwood Heacock, the superintendent, announced that these improvements had been made with a view to enlarging the activities and increase the usefulness of the institution to the more than 600 colored families in the neighborhood who have been brought under the influence of the Settlement, which has aimed to promote better housing and sanitary conditions, better conditions of home life, employment for those of proper age, proper amusements and recreation.

For the past six years the Settlement has conducted its work under great difficulty on account of lack of room and suitable sanitary and other necessary equipment. All this has been met in the recent improvements. The opening of the day school and week-day classes in domestic science, basket making, chair caning, shoemaking and sewing will be deferred for the present because of the infantile paralysis scare.

Joel Borton, president of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, under whose auspices the Settlement is conducted, declared that there is ample work for the society to use every right effort to dispel race prejudice against the colored people, to aid them in legal decisions, to give short talks in the public schools where colored children are segregated, and to look into their economic condition. The Settlement has beside the head worker Miss Anna M. Titus, ten workers who volunteer their services composed of white and colored persons.

EVENING POST

New York City

NEGRO COMMITTEE CALLED TO MEET

Christmas Gift Fund Committeemen Will Assemble Saturday Night.

Chairman S. W. Green and Secretary Dunn of the general committee in charge of the Christmas Gift Fund for poor negro children, have issued the following call for a meeting of their committee:

The general committee of The Times-Picayune Christmas Gift Fund for Negro Children will meet in the Pythian Temple, Gravier and Saratoga streets, Saturday evening, November 11, at 7:30 o'clock.

This fund has gladdened the hearts of thousands of negro children for the last three years, and this year, because of the high cost of living, a larger number of poor children will be unable to get a single toy except through the work of this committee.

No charity of the city is more deserving; no cause more worthy, than the "Negro Christmas Gift Fund." We therefore earnestly solicit your interest in this worthy effort. Acknowledgment of all contributions will be made through the columns of The Times-Picayune. All friends of this great charity are urgently requested to meet and become identified with the general committee Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the Pythian Temple.

S. W. GREEN, Chairman.
Rev H. H. Dunn, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ILL.

AUG 3 1916

RACE GETS SOCIAL CENTER

Break Ground for Institution to Serve as Y. M. C. A.—Church Leaders Prominent in Dry Parade.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL—An important event in the work among the colored people of St. Paul was the breaking of ground for "Welcome Hall," a building to be used as a social center and industrial training school. It will provide a swimming pool and gymnasium facilities, besides housing the growing domestic science classes now being held in the basement of Zion church and afford excellent reading room and other recreational opportunities. Neither the Y. M. C. A. nor Y. W. C. A. admits colored people to their membership; the Wilber charities refuse them the privilege of their baths. Welcome Hall will take the place of both Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. for colored persons. Rev. George W. Camp, pastor of Zion church, with his wife, has taken the lead in promoting this enterprise. They started the work in the basement of the church and have held several successful industrial classes. The building will be near Zion church and on ground owned by presbytery. Mrs. C. P. Noyes, president of the Y. W. C. A., and Elder James Suydam of Dayton Avenue church, turned the first spades of earth. The mayor and governor were represented by their secretaries.

Social Conditions - 1916

Improvement of

INTER OCEAN

Chicago, Ill.

CHURCHES FLOURISH AMONG CITY NEGROES

Membership Claimed in Chicago Over 42 Per Cent of Colored Population.

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.

Churches probably wield more power among the colored people than among any other single class in the United States. Religion is an intimate part of life to most colored persons. The churches are an influence for good citizenship and an educational factor second only to the public schools. They have clergymen powerful as exhorters, and surrounded by thousands of devout followers.

A canvass of all the churches made by The Daily News shows that they claim 42.5 per cent of the city's colored population as church members. Attending church is taken up with enthusiasm and religious services are made a pleasure. Few other churches in the city have as large congregations as several of the leading colored churches. From this high standard the congregations diminish in size and influence down to the private ventures where a "brother" or "sister" with a can of paint and a brush has converted a vacant store into a mission. Sometimes a "mission" is started and runs a strong lunged exhortation, followed by a collection or a rummage sale to make it worth while.

Activities of the Churches.

The big churches are financially prosperous. They have employment agencies, day nurseries and classes of various kinds. They do more or less charity work among their own people. Some of them, Walters A. M. E. Zion, at West 38th and South Dearborn streets, for one, are open twenty-four hours a day to give shelter and help to all who call.

In civic life outside their own doors the churches apparently do not have the influence to which they are entitled. Two of them protested in vain against different saloons a few doors distant, whither boys and girls were turning their steps. The Rev. A. J. Carey, one of the leading pastors, has received political preferment and others have been smiled on by the powers that be. But with their thousands of devoted followers, the colored clergyman, as a rule, has not due

News

prominence among those working outside his church to better conditions among his people. Recently several clergymen passed resolutions indorsing the city administration regardless of the wide open haunts of vice thrown in among their people.

"Too many of our clergymen do not have the courage of their convictions and will not lead a determined fight against evil influences and institutions which encroach on their neighborhoods, usually conducted by white men," said a colored man who has been active in many of the efforts to keep saloons away from the churches and out of the residence districts. "A campaign contribution to the church from this or that politician has in some instances silenced criticism."

Denominations in the City.

Denominationally and according to numbers, the Chicago colored churches are divided as follows:

Denomination—	Churches.	Members.
Baptist	36	12,230
African Methodist Episcopal	14	10,390
Colored Methodist Episcopal	2	850
Denomination—	Churches.	Members.
Methodist Episcopal	4	1,750
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	2	1,050
Presbyterian	1	1,500
Christian	2	900
Congregational	2	1,100
Episcopal	1	1,000
Roman Catholic	1	650
Miscellaneous	3	450
Totals	60	31,870

Some of the Largest Churches.

Membership in the various churches varies from tens and twenties to 3,500 at the largest. Olivet Baptist, West 27th and South Dearborn streets, of which the Rev. Dr. L. K. Williams is pastor, is the largest church of the Baptist denomination in the west. The African Methodist Episcopal church has a number of large congregations. Bethel, 2979 South Dearborn street, the Rev. Dr. W. D. Cook, pastor, has 3,000 members; Quinn chapel, the oldest colored church in the city, 2401 South Wabash avenue, the Rev. J. C. Anderson, pastor, has 2,000; Institutional, 3825 South Dearborn street, the Rev. A. J. Carey, pastor, has 1,500. St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church, 5001 South Wabash avenue, the Rev. J. W. Robinson, pastor; St. Thomas' Episcopal church, East 38th street and South Wabash avenue, the Rev. J. H. Simons, pastor, and Salem Baptist church, West 30th and South LaSalle streets, the Rev. J. E. Heywood, pastor, each touch the 1,000 mark.

The Rev. J. T. Jenifer, 3430 Vernon avenue, now historian of the A. M. E. church, founded Quinn chapel. Equally early was the Third Avenue Baptist church, just north of 12th street. Another preacher of force was the late Rev. Elijah J. Fisher, a colored veteran who lost his left leg in the civil war. Until his death recently he was for twelve years the powerful leader of Olivet.

Many Settlements and Homes.

Closely pressing the churches in, general good done, even though far less prosperous and less powerful, are the settlements and homes, in most instances founded and supported by a few self-sacrificing individuals.

The Frederick Douglass center, 3032 South Wabash avenue, was organized in

1904, by Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley, its head resident. All its residents are white, though most of the trustees are colored. It has day and night classes and clubs.

Other worthy settlements and institutions are:

Wendell Phillips settlement, 2009 Walnut street.

Miss Cloter Scott settlement, 4706 South Wabash avenue.

Negro Fellowship league, 3005 South State street.

Louise Training School for Colored Boys, 6130 South Ada street.

Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People, 510 West Garfield boulevard.

Y. W. C. A., colored branch, 3424 Rhodes avenue.

Phyllis Wheatley home, 3256 Rhodes avenue.

Old Soldiers' Widows' Rest, 3258 Forest avenue.

Amanda Smith Industrial School for Girls, 307 West 147th street, Harvey.

In the world of clubs, fraternal and military organizations, the colored people are active. The Appomattox club, which owns its own property at 3441 South Wabash avenue, is run on a pretentious scale, providing social life and recreation for its members, and aiming to lead in civic advancement for its people. The Easter Lily club is said to be the largest single organization of colored women in the country. There is a state and a city federation of women's clubs, containing some sixty-five organizations.

Fraternal Societies Popular.

It is safe to say that nearly every colored man of means belongs to one or more fraternal organizations. Their uniformed ranks are a pride and joy. Fraternal organizations gratify a love for pomp, pageantry and mystery, but their activity for good extends only indirectly beyond their own circles of membership.

The greatest public organization is the 8th infantry regiment, I. N. G., which, overcoming obstacles within and lukewarm support without, has grown into a strong military unit, with an armory of its own at 3517 Forest avenue. It was the only colored military regiment to be called to the border in the recent mobilization. Its colonel, Franklin A. Denison, is a leading colored lawyer of Chicago, its lieutenant-colonel, James H. Johnson, is division auditor for the Pullman company, and the major its first battalion, R. R. Jackson, is a state legislator, proprietor of a printing establishment and probably the most popular colored man in office.

First Established and Most Complete paper Cutting Bureau in the World

Nashville, Tenn.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR AID OF NEGROES

The relief committee of the negro board of trade received several cash contributions Friday to be added to the fund which is being raised by that organization. It was also announced by Dr. G. E. Haynes, who is working with his staff of investigators under the auspices of the negro board of trade in co-operation with the charities commission, that up to Friday night seventy-eight colored families had

been passed upon and had been provided with household supplies in accordance with the plan adopted by the central relief committee. These families were all carefully investigated as to their surroundings and gave satisfactory references as to employment, etc.

According to those in close touch with the situation the number of negro families who will actually need such permanent help will total 225 and the negro board of trade is endeavoring to do what it can to help provide funds with which to purchase these furnishings. A check for \$150 was sent the treasurer of the Commercial club's committee Thursday night by Chairman Johnson, representing the negro board's committee.

Those sending in cash Friday were:

J. C. Napper	\$10.00
Overton Carter	5.00
Mrs. W. H. Hodgkins	1.00
Mrs. Max Fierstine	2.00

Total

The Star theater, on Cedar street, turned over late Saturday night the receipts taken in for the day from moving pictures and this will be added to the negro relief committee's fund today. The management generously gave to the committee the entire gross receipts. A benefit entertainment will be given at the amusement hall tonight and the proceeds will be contributed to the relief fund of the colored committee, and at the St. Paul A. M. E. church Monday night the Indian operetta, "The Feast of the Red Corn" will be presented by the Minnehaha club for the benefit of the fire sufferers.

It is understood that numerous other movements have been planned by interested colored people, the object of which is to raise funds to be turned over for the relief of those needing help as a result of the fire.

TIMES-PICAYUNE New Orleans, La.

COMMITTEE MEETS TO PERFECT PLANS FOR GIFT FUND

Women Will Take Part in Movement for Children of the Poor.

A largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of the negro general committee of The Times-Picayune Christmas Gift Fund was held Saturday night at the Pythian Temple. By invitation of the committee, a number of colored women were present and arranged for an auxiliary charity to assist in raising the Christmas fund for children of the negro poor. The women will meet Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of L. Vignes, 927 Bienville street.

Plans for furthering the campaign for funds were discussed at the meeting. The report of John W. Cooke, manager of the Pythian Temple, who has turned in a large amount of money within a week, aroused enthusiasm. Edward Roddy, representing the white Doll and Toy Fund committee, was present and addressed the meeting. Since the organization of the negro charity, Mr. Roddy has been chairman of the board of trade in co-operation with the sub-committee of white committeemen who have exercised supervision of the negro effort and it has been in no small measure due to his efforts that the

Christmas Gift Fund has succeeded. Contributions amounting to \$17.85 were received at the meeting. Subscriptions received by The Times-Picayune during the day amounted to \$40, which makes Saturday's total \$57.85, ahead of the Doll and Toy Fund. The Christmas Gift Fund is now only \$111 behind the big white fund.

Among the commitment present were J. A. Sample, Professor A. P. Williams, Professor J. W. Hoffman, Rev. P. W. Rogers, Rev. D. F. Taylor, J. W. Cooke, Samuel Sazon, H. G. Boatner, Rev. J. L. Burrell, H. C. Gonzales, D. D. Shackelford, A. Paul, Rev. H. H. Dunn, Rev. Jackson, Professor V. P. Thomas, Frank Farrell, F. B. Smith, A. Workman, E. H. Phillips, Rev. G. W. Forest, J. A. Sample, Rev. Arthur Robinson, Rev. Pierre Landry, A. L. Moss, W. L. Cohen, H. E. Braden, P. W. Rogers, J. M. Pierce, Rev. T. A. Jackson, Rev. E. L. Brown, Rev. Charles W. Brooks, Rev. J. A. Granderson, Dr. J. E. Milanes

TIMES-PICAYUNE New Orleans, La.

COMMUNITY WORK IN SOUTH.

Negro Organization Society Reports Improved Racial Relations.

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.]

ROANOKE, Va., November 18. — The fourth annual meeting of the Negro Organization Society, of Virginia, presided over by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, brought to Roanoke several hundred colored men and women who are active in organizing school improvement leagues, better-health campaigns, canning and sewing clubs, clubs for boys and young men, and co-operative enterprises.

Reports of progress in community improvement were brought from many parts of Virginia. Everywhere that white people and their colored neighbors have worked together to improve race relations there has come, it was reported, racial good-will and community progress.

The report of Professor T. C. Erwin, the Society's field agent, shows that in a single year the "Clean-Up Campaign" in twenty counties of Virginia brought these returns: Dwellings painted, 35; dwellings whitewashed, 311; homes cleaned, 1,006; fences repaired and built, 121; out-buildings whitewashed, 370; homes screened, 51; yards cleaned, 1,029; sanitary closets built, 67; closets repaired, 21; barns and out-buildings cleaned, 138; wells and springs improved, 130; schools and school yards cleaned, 47; churches better ventilated, 20.

"It is impossible," says Professor Erwin, "to estimate the moral and practical good accomplished through the work done in these twenty counties, and in a similar way in most of the other counties in Virginia."

Major Allen W. Washington, commandant of cadets at Hampton Institute, is the new president of the Negro Organization Society. Major Washington is a Hampton Institute graduate. Addresses were made by C. M. Broun, Mayor of

Roanoke; John Wood, Secretary of the Roanoke Chamber of Commerce; Dr. W. D. Weatherford, student secretary for International Y. M. C. A. Committee; Miss Agnes D. Randolph, executive secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Virginia; Dr. James P. Faulkner, executive secretary of the Raoul Foundation, Atlanta, Ga.; Arthur D. Wright, State School Inspector, Richmond, Va.; Dr. J. P. McConnell, president of the East Radford, Va., Normal School.

REPORTER

AUG 5 - 1916

Rural Development For Negroes Still Progressing

The Negroes of the State of Mississippi, under the direction of the Mississippi Rural Conference, are making a very nice showing organizing the Negroes in various counties into county conferences and rural development associations.

W. H. Braxton, the chief worker in this matter and one of the promoters of the State work, has made a splendid impression upon the white people of the State; and his own people are co-operating with work in every locality.

The Progressive Club (White) of Clarksdale, has taken special interest in the movement and has assured Braxton that it will do whatever it can to further the work.

Braxton is deserving of the co-operating of his people in this audable undertaking; and not one should hesitate a minute in helping push a cause of this kind.

The annual meeting of Mississippi Rural Conference will be held in the Representative Hall—Jackson, Miss., Sept. 27th to 30th and all Negro organizations, Church School, Society and etc. are entitled to send two or more delegates to the State meeting.

The Superintendents of the various counties are asked to send five teachers and the Sheriffs are asked to send five farmers as delegates to this meeting.

A home for the correction of certain Negro children will be opened in connection with the work of the Virginia Bureau in the World

S. VIRGINIAN-PILOT

MAY 5 1916

Social Work For Negroes

To the Editor of the Virginian-Pilot:

Sir:—The colored people of the city are at work in the interest of the women of their race who will be affected by the closing of the "Red Light" in this city within the next few months. Quite a number of colored women will be involved, and the good thinking negroes of the city feel that they have a real duty to perform in this matter. They feel that their activities must be in unison with the white people of the city who are working for moral betterment of the community. Hundreds of anxious colored people were at the services held at the Manhattan theatre Sunday night in the interest of the colored woman of the under-world. Lawyer Land, a colored man who has resided all of his life in the city, was the speaker of the evening and he taught his people valuable lessons out of the book of common sense. Lawyer Land will be the speaker next Sunday night also and these meetings will last until the women have been disposed of. The meetings are under the auspices of "A Committee of One Hundred," The Army of Rescue and Religion and Norfolk Colored City mission. The citizens have three definite purposes in view: 1. To send to their homes the girls and women who desire to go. 2. To furnish a home for those who will be homeless when the law goes into effect and to furnish sustenance for those who must be helped while they are seeking employment. Friends, white and colored, who may be interested in this work may have full particulars by communicating with Columbus Maxwell, who is treasurer and superintendent of the department of rescue and whose address is Colored City Mission, 871 Calvert street. J. R. W. P.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

JAN 1918

DISCUSS HOW TO AID NEGROES' CONDITION

Whittier Centre, in Annual Meeting, Talks of Improving Health of Race

How to give a white man's chance to the negro was discussed at the annual meeting of the Whittier Centre, held yesterday at the Hotel Adelphia. Housing of the city negro, treatment of tuberculosis, which is most prevalent among the colored people; thrift clubs and general co-operation were the mediums discussed through which the Whittier Centre hopes to solve the problem.

Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health of New York city, said that the question of the negro was one of intercommunity interest, and urged a general warfare upon ignorance. He said that a society to do effective work must analyze a city first in order to find where the needs were. This, he suggested, could be best done by studying certain city units. Sanitary squads of volunteers were recommended, and he assured the members that with such definite facts and statistics to lay before the city fathers much could be effected.

Dr. George M. Kober, secretary of the Washington Sanitary Housing Company, said that where the sun did not enter the doctor would. He urged better housing as an effective means of helping the negro race. It is proposed to organize a sanitary housing company in Philadelphia shortly similar to the one that Doctor Kober is connected with in Washington.

Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, president of Delaware College, also spoke. John M. Ihlder, a member of the National Housing Commission, and F. C. Field, superintendent of the Octavia Hill Association, spoke of the work of their organizations in the discussion which followed.

The following officers were elected at the meeting: President, Dr. H. R. M. Landis; vice presidents, Dr. James Tyson and Charles J. Hatfield; treasurer, Susan P. Wharton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. B. Leaf; secretary, Mrs. E. W. Tyler, and new directors, Dr. Henry M. Minton and Dr. Frank D. Watson.

TIMES

New York City

DEC 10 1916

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

Conference on Housing Conditions in Harlem to be Held Dec. 12.

A comprehensive endeavor is being made on behalf of those interested in the welfare of the negro to provide proper housing accommodations for colored people in New York City.

On Tuesday, Dec. 12, a conference of the General Committee will be held in the library of the Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty Street, to consider the ways and means for carrying out this program.

It is not generally known that there are today in Harlem alone over 63,000 colored people, a city in itself, just about the size of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and larger than Peoria, Ill., Savannah, Ga., and Harrisburg, Penn.

Within the last eighteen months the negro population of Harlem has increased from 49,000 to this number, and it is estimated that within the next few years the negro population of Harlem will run as high as 90,000 to 100,000, larger than the population of such cities as Reading, Penn., Camden, N. J., and equaling the population of Albany at the present time.

Unfortunately, there have been very few attempts to permit these colored people to have the advantages of as good housing conditions as prevail in other sections of the city. The living and sanitary conditions throughout this district of the city are not comparable to conditions in apartments or private houses in the different boroughs.

Notwithstanding this fact, the colored tenant is often required to pay a higher rent for the same privileges that are enjoyed by white tenants. In addition, the moral conditions are frequently degrading, and a respectable colored family naturally prefers to not remain there unless better housing facilities are furnished. Probably the most serious evil is that which requires many of the colored people to become lodgers rather than retain their own homes. Thirty-three per cent. of the population in Harlem are lodgers.

In order to discriminate between the good and the bad of the negro population, and thus aid in a development of a moral consciousness, there has been formed a representative committee for the purpose of constructing model negro tenements. This committee has been formed as the result of conferences between the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, the City and Suburban Homes Company, and the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests.

INTER OCEAN

Chicago, Ill.

DEC 20 1916

Homes for Colored Families.

One of the serious handicaps against which colored people who dwell in large cities commonly have to struggle is their environment. In very many instances circumstances prevent them from living where they would like to live. They are often obliged, therefore, to accept dilapidated dwellings amid offensive surroundings that promote immorality, disease and a high death rate. Frequently they are obliged to pay much more for such accommodations than these are worth.

Well devised efforts to improve the home surroundings of self-respecting people are to be welcomed. Junius B. Wood told in The Daily News the other day of a model apartment building for colored families which has been planned and will soon be erected in Chicago. Moderate rentals will be charged and it is expected that the venture will prove a commercial success. Similar provision of decent housing for colored families in other cities is profitable to all concerned.

The city's colored population is growing rapidly. The community cannot af-

ford to neglect and harass these many thousands of citizens. They must not be left to the exploitation of unscrupulous landlords, vice lords and political adventurers, white and colored. The community must help the respectable colored people to keep the upper hand in their districts, to banish dives and to protect the young from degradation, vice and demoralizing idleness.

Chicago cannot safely ignore or underestimate the importance of this serious problem.

BANNER

Nashville, Tenn.

NOV 17 1916

BENEFIT OF POOR COLORED CHILDREN

A co-operative meeting was held at the Negro Public Library, Tuesday night, November 14, by the representatives of the following clubs and organizations: The Co-operative, North Pole Literary and the North Side clubs; Y. M. C. A., Bethlehem House, Fire Side School and the Forward Quest Girls.

It is the plan of the above named clubs and organizations to federate and distribute, from one central point, Christmas provisions to the poor, colored children of Nashville, during the Christmas holidays. Since all of the various social uplift clubs of the city have their own respective Christmas following of poor children, it is thought that by a union of these various clubs, that a much larger percentage of the poor can be reached, and it is the aim that all be provided for if possible.

Another co-operative meeting, for the perfection of plans, will be held at the Library, Tuesday night, November 21, at 7:30 o'clock. And a cordial invitation is extended to representatives of every club and organization in the city, to attend and join in the movement.

NEGROES PREPARE

FOR POULTRY SHOW

IN GATE CITY SOON

For the purpose of stimulating and educating the Atlanta negro along domestic lines, a committee composed of the most prominent negroes of the city, headed by John H. Vaghters, is preparing to launch plans for a poultry show to be held in Atlanta within the next several weeks.

According to Vaghters, it is the purpose of his committee to encourage poultry fanciers among the negro residents, and induce them to enter prize birds in the show.

The show will be conducted under regulation poultry exhibit rules, and according to announcement there will be prizes offered for the best entrants.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1916

paper carrying bureau in the world

JOURNAL

Winston-Salem

APR 3

WORKING FOR HOME FOR

COLORED WORKING GIRLS

(Special to The Journal)

Rocky Mount, April 3.—While a home for colored working girls is a reality in a few of the larger Southern cities and towns and while there are none in Eastern North Carolina, local colored citizens of Rocky Mount, realizing the need, have set out for a realization of this in their work for improved citizenship. While upwards of a year has been required for a consummation of the plans and a raising of funds, the naming of the trustees of the home including the mayor of the city and other citizens both white and colored, denotes a more zealous pressure of the work coupled with the fact that a site has already been donated and there is several hundred dollars in the treasury as a nucleus.

Starting this morning, the colored citizenship is being canvassed in a big whirlwind booster campaign and during the six days it is hoped that sufficient funds will be realized to insure the early start of building operations. The better class of colored citizens numbering upwards of two score have been divided into several squads and during the week they will make a thorough canvass of the city with reports each day while the campaign will be wound up with a big banquet, which it is hoped will be significant in that it will assure an early realization of the plans for a home to aid the homeless colored girl and woman and it is planned that it shall be operated as a colored Y. W. C. A.

STAR

Indianapolis, Ind.

MAY 14 1916

NEGROES CO-OPERATE IN CONFERENCE WORK

Chief Surgeon From Chicago Hospital Will Make Address Today at Opening of Special Ses-

sion.

The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, with headquarters at New York, will hold special sessions this week in co-operation with the National Conference of Charities and Correction. The first meeting will be held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at Simpson Chapel M. E. Church. Dr. George C. Hall of Chicago, chief surgeon of the Provident Hospital, will preside. "Experience in Social Service in St. Louis, Mo." will be the subject of an address by Roger N. Baldwin of St. Louis. Dr. George E. Hayes of New York, director of the National Urban League, and Miss Sophonisba P. Breckenridge, head of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, will speak on "The Training of Negro Social Workers." A similar meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon at the colored Y. M. C. A. Building. Miss S. P. Breckenridge of Chicago will preside. Addresses on social betterment among colored people will be delivered by Dr. G. C. Hall of Chicago, Mrs. Lillian Jones Brown, Henry K. Craft and Miss Viola Chaplain of Indianapolis. A feature of this meeting will be a discussion on "The Need of Organization and Trained Workers Among Colored People."

The colored delegates were entertained by the Indianapolis central committee on urban conditions at a luncheon Friday afternoon at School No. 17. H. K. Craft presided.

A large audience is expected to hear Rowland W. Hayes of Boston, Mass., said to be the most noted tenor singer of his race, in his first recital here tomorrow evening at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church. Mr. Hayes will appear under the auspices of the Woman's Council for the benefit of its social service work and the local Urban League. He will sing the following selections: "An Emblem," by Thompson; "Twilight," by Glenn; "At Dawn," by Cadman; "Winter," by Foster; "Celeste Aida," by Verdi; "On Away, Awake, Beloved," by S. Coleridge-Taylor, and a group of songs by American negro composers. Mr. Hayes will be assisted by Mrs. Ada Murphy and the Orpheus Octette. The accompanists will be James H. Robinson and Mrs. George Brabham.

Following the recital a reception will be tendered Mr. Hayes at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church by the Orpheus Octette, the Choral Study Club and the Bethel Male Chorus.

The Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Stokes of Richmond, Va., are the guests of the Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Wines at their home on West Tenth street.

Dr. George Edmund Haynes of New York City and Roland Haynes of Boston Mass., are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown at their home on North Senate avenue.

Mrs. Hattie Carter will entertain the Phyllis Wheatley Club Thursday afternoon at her home on Dorman street.

Mrs. Tillie Smith will be hostess for the Woman's Club Monday afternoon at her home on Martindale avenue. The club will give a children's entertainment the second Friday in June.

The Rev. John Brice will leave Monday for Detroit to meet the committee of missions of the United Presbyterian Church. He will attend the general assembly of the church in Cleveland before returning home.

The Pierian Club entertained its friends at a dance Friday evening at the K. of P. Hall on North Senate avenue.

The Rev. H. L. Herod will leave Monday for Rockville, Ind., where he goes to deliver an address and present diplomas to the graduating class of the Colored High School.

Miss James Hunter of Cleveland, Miss Mary Frazier of Columbia, S. C., and Miss Alexieme Crawford of Cincinnati are guests at the Colored Y. W. C. A. this week while attending the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

The Golden Leaf Club met Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Zola Tryor at the home of Mrs. Marshall Davis on West Eleventh street. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Davis.

The Rev. S. W. Bachelor will address the Baptist Ministers' Alliance Monday morning at the regular meeting at Ebenezer Baptist Church.

The Rev. W. Z. Thomas, pastor of the Union Tabernacle Baptist Church, spent Thursday and Friday in Bridgeport attending the Central District Baptist Association.

Thomas E. Taylor, general secretary of the Colored Men's branch of the Y. M. C. A., departed Thursday for Cleveland, O., where he will attend the international convention of employed Y. M. C. A. workers.

The Bethel Male Chorus and the Orpheus Octette will give a musical entertainment Friday evening, May 19, at Jones Tabernacle A. M. E. Z. Church.

The Rev. W. I. Rowan returned yesterday from Louisville, Ky., where he has been attending the general conference of the A. M. E. Z. Church, and will preach at both services today at Jones Tabernacle.

The local branch of the National Urban League, under the direction of H. C. Craft, gave a luncheon Friday at School No. 17, in honor of the colored delegates attending the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

The meeting of the Ethical Culture Society this afternoon at the U. P. Church will be addressed by several visiting delegates to the National Conference of Charities and Correction. Miss Carrie Jones, Miss Myrtle Hadley and Earl Keene will render musical numbers.

This morning, at the Witherspoon U. P. Church, Dr. George E. Haynes, professor of sociology at Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn., will be the speaker. The evening service will be in charge of the Christian Endeavor Society.

The executive board of the State Baptist Association will meet at the New Baptist Church Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The Ladies' Aid Society will serve dinner all day Tuesday.

The pastor, the Rev. W. W. Wines, will preach this morning at the New Baptist Church on "Christ's Spiritual Body." At 7 o'clock p. m., the B. Y. P. U. will render a musical program. The Rev. W. H. Stokes of Richmond, Va., will preach at 8 o'clock.

"Mother, Home and Heaven" will be the theme of the Rev. P. T. Gorham this morning at Simpson Chapel M. E. Church. The Sunday school will observe Mothers' day with a special program at the regular Sunday school hour. The pastor will preach in the evening. The Epworth League meeting will be led by Leroy Patterson.

Walter Proctor, a student at Indiana University, at Bloomington, spent last week end with his family on West Fifteenth street.

The Jolly Bachelor Girls' Club gave a shower Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Marshall Campbell, the first bride of the club, at the home of Mrs. Nannie Wright on Bellfontaine street.

Mrs. York Jennings entertained a few friends yesterday afternoon at her home on Fayette street in honor of Mrs. Edith Skinner of Pontiac, Ill. Mrs. Skinner is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lorenzo Young, at her home on Fayette street.

Miss Faustina Washington of Columbus, Ind., will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Proctor this week at their home on West Fifteenth street. Miss Washington is a teacher in the colored high school at Rockville, Ind.

A free kindergarten has been opened in Norwood under the direction of the Indianapolis Teachers' College with Miss Margaret Gorham as teacher and Miss Bessie Coleman district visitor.

The Rev. E. A. Clark will preach this morning at Allen Chapel on "The Gladness of Motherhood," and in the evening on "What is a Christian?" Much interest is shown in the financial rally which will be held May 28.

The Rev. W. Z. Thomas will preach this morning at the Union Tabernacle Baptist Church on "The Power of Jesus the Christ." In the evening the Rev. William Barry will be the principal speaker. Miss Lucy Coleman will be the leader for the B. Y. P. U. prayer meeting this evening at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Dixie B. Frazier of Columbia, S. C., connected with the Associated Charities of that city and a delegate to the National Conference of Charities and Correction, now in session here, will deliver an address this evening at the Second Christian Church on "The Social Conditions of the South." The Rev. H. L. Herod will preach this morning on "The Costs and Rewards of Motherhood." Appropriate musical selections will be rendered by the choir at both the morning and evening services.

The colored branch of the Young Women's Christian Association will observe Mothers' day this afternoon at the regular vesper hour. Addresses will be made by Miss James Hunter, secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley Association in Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Dixie B. Frazier, a social worker from Columbia, S. C., and Miss Alexieme Crawford of Cincinnati, all of whom are attending the National Conference of Charities and Correction in session here. Mrs. Lillian J. Brown will have charge of the program.

The series of lectures being given at the colored Y. M. C. A. Building by the Rev. E. A. Clark on the book of Revelation each Tuesday evening are being largely attended. All men are invited. A bean supper for the convenience of workmen who desire to attend the lectures is served at 6 o'clock.

The colored Y. M. C. A. branch is planning to observe its fourteenth anniversary Sunday, May 21. A lively inter-

versary Sunday, May 21. A lively inter-racial contest which will be held at the building on the evening of May 26. The following organizations will be represented in the contest: The alumni as the trade the city would benefit because of school No. 17, Campbell it would have a more suitable park for Chapel, the Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, the city and societies from Plainfield, Terre Haute and Richmond, Ind.

The Booker T. Washington memorial campaign in Indianapolis closed Friday night with a meeting of captains and workers. The total cash received was \$648.71. The expense for postage and stenographer was \$18. It is expected that other funds will be reported as several organizations and individuals have expressed their intentions of contributing to the fund. Persons having soliciting books are urged to return them to Thomas E. Taylor at the colored Y. M. C. A. Building. Tuskegee Institute is dependent upon these books for names and addresses so that a receipt may be sent each contributor. The largest sum of money was collected by the team under the leadership of O. A. Johnson. He reported \$87.50.

NEGRO STREET FAIR FOR NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

For the benefit of the neighborhood house, the center of Atlanta's social settlement work for negroes, a street fair will be given December 1 and 2. The fair will occupy the blocks between West Fair street and Greensferry, on

Chestnut street. There will be a mid-way feature in which colored students will participate. They will furnish good music. In the various homes on the two blocks fancy articles will be sold, cakes and candies.

The neighborhood home is the center of practical aid work among the negroes, young and old. Work is found for those unable to leave their homes; classes in cooking are provided in the evening for those who work during the day, and lately a clinic has been established where negro mothers can bring their babies for treatment.

WANT CHANGE IN PARK SITE

Proposal Is Made That City Take Over Emancipation Property and Give Negroes More Suitable Ground.

Special to The News.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 5.—In connection with the effort of some of the negroes of the city to have the city take over and manage Emancipation Park for the benefit and exclusive use of the negroes, a movement is on foot to persuade the city officials to purchase another and larger piece of ground in a more suitable location in return for Emancipation Park.

Emancipation Park is a ten-acre tract of land in the southeastern part of the city. It was purchased by the negroes in 1872 and has been used by them since that year as an amusement park. It has been the scene of all their emancipation celebrations. The city has grown around the property and complaints frequently have been made against the noise incident to some of the celebrations.

Some of the thinking negro citizens have suggested that the city could well afford to purchase another and larger piece of ground farther out in the suburbs and take over Emancipation Park for other uses. In this connection a fifty-acre tract of land south of Holman avenue and east of Columbia Tap est is being developed in the state oratorical contest which will be held at that the ten-acre tract is worth as much building on the evening of May 26. Theor more than the suggested fifty-acre following organizations will be represented in the contest: The alumni as the trade the city would benefit because of school No. 17, Campbell it would have a more suitable park for Chapel, the Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, the city and societies from Plainfield, Terre Haute and Richmond, Ind.

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On Feb. 15, Judge William Masterson of the fifty-fifth district court, will hold a hearing which will involve the future of the park. On that date those who are opposed to the city's taking over the property known as Emancipation Park have been requested to appear and state their objections. At this date it seems certain that there will be objections as some of the negroes are known to have retained counsel to oppose the city's taking charge of the property. Up to this time the negroes, through a board of trustees, have managed the property themselves. It is now in debt, however, and as the negro population is almost constantly wrangling over the control of the property, some of the leading negroes have asked the city to pay off the debt and take charge of it with the understanding that it is always to be used for and by the negroes of the county.

Nashville, Tenn.

TO FURNISH COAL TO NEGRO WIDOWS

The board of welfare of the Young Men's Co-operative club and the Porters' union, two of the leading colored organizations of the city, are making plans to hold the annual coal campaign again for the purpose of supplying poor widows among the race with fuel for the winter. The widows' mite committee has been organized to handle this work. E. M. Stewart, president of the Porters' union, and B. H. January, chairman of the board of welfare, being the prime movers. The committee has \$500 as its goal, and to help raise this fund contributions are being taken, while a tag day will be set aside for members of the race and a benefit entertainment will be held at the German-American hall, December 20. The campaign is to close December 23. A committee will make investigations among those mentioned as beneficiaries of the fund to insure that it is expended only among those who are worthy of its objects.

New York City

New York Negroes Prosperous. In the Charity Organization Bulletin there is made, this week, a statement that will probably be surprising to most of the people who read it. "The negro," according to this high authority, "is more self-reliant in poverty than the white living under the same conditions. He is slower to seek assistance, and more eager to be independent again."

These are certainly admirable peculiarities and The Bulletin, assuming, as is safe, the truth of its assertion, is well justified in asking if in them there is not to be seen a promise to the negro of ultimate success in his struggle for recognition.

It is also somewhat surprising to learn, or at any rate to hear, from the same source, that the environment of the negroes in this city is more than ordinarily favorable to them, and that in Harlem, with its wide cross streets, and the broad, clean stretches of Seventh and Lenox Avenues, they have been able to develop their capacities for orderly, intelligent, and prosperous living to a greater degree than almost anywhere else. This they have done through business and professional relations with each other in a fairly homogeneous community of 50,000 colored people.

They have not forgotten to be kind either, for the Charity Organization Society has a special committee in Harlem of nineteen colored men and women, working efficiently with a colored "visitor," employed jointly by the organization and the Harlem Relief Society.

Considering the history of the Thomas Garrett Settlement Home and the good work it has done it should be only necessary to notify the public of the fact that the Settlement needs funds to bring a desired response. This Settlement was named in honor of Thomas Garrett, a warm friend of the slaves during the Civil War. The Settlement is for colored people what similar institutions are for white persons. The appeal for help should be answered by members of the Negro race as well as those of the white race who are philanthropically inclined. Certainly in Delaware anything that may be done for the advancement of the colored race should be heartily supported.

MRS. CORA L. WINSTON
NEW SUPERINTENDENT
At the last meeting of the board of directors, Mrs. Cora L. Winston was elected superintendent of the Sojourner Truth House to succeed Miss Eva G. Burleigh, who resigned on account of illness.

Mrs. Winston is a graduate of the Nurses' Training School at Lincoln Hospital, class of 1911. For several years she did private nursing and was at one time on the nursing staff of the Department of Health. During the hard winter of 1914-15, Mrs. Winston was in charge of the industrial features in the Mayor's unemployment workshop conducted by the National Urban League. For the past year she has been in charge of the Lincoln Hospital Home for Nurses at 135th street.

Mrs. Winston began her duties on June 19.

MOUND CITY SOCIAL SETTLEMENT NOTES

We are grateful for the donations of canned goods, fruit and vegetables from the Ethical Society and All Saints Church, through Mrs. Percival Chubb and Father Mason. Also for second hand clothing from Mrs. Miner and Mrs. Hegamin and Mrs. Richardson. The Needlework Guild donated 295 garments to the Day Nursery.

The "Post-Dispatch" sent 75 cards to be given to the poor families calling for a Christmas of good things for each.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Clarence H. Howard and Hon. Chas. Nagel, 50 children of the settlement were guests at the Victoria Theater to see the Wild Animal Moving Pictures shown by Dr. Jno. Ruskin.

COLORED CITIZENS INDORSE BAN ON SOCIAL CLUBS

**Rev. Mr. Kinchen Says Better
Class of Negroes Seek to
Remove Rough Element**

With many prominent colored citizens in Los Angeles in attendance, a big mass meeting was held at the Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal church yesterday for the purpose of given indorsement to the action of the police commissioners for their work in the elimination of the "social clubs" in the vicinity of Central avenue near Twelfth.

Mayor Charles E. Sebastian spoke as did Dr. Robert C. Barton, secretary of the morals efficiency committee of Los Angeles county. Rev. Glenn MacWilliams, secretary to Mayor Sebastian; Warren L. Williams, city prosecutor; Mrs. Hester T. Griffith of the W. C. T. U. and Mrs. E. B. Brainerd, president of the Women's Civic club were also present.

Assurance that the work of the police commissioners was meeting with the favor of all law abiding negro citizens, were given to Mayor Sebastian by Rev. E. W. Kinchen pastor of the Wesley chapel, in his address.

"Every negro in Los Angeles of the law abiding and better element deplores the censure which the immoral element in our race has brought upon the colored people of the country," declared Rev. Kinchen. "One and all we stand absolutely determined to remove that element from the conspicuous position it has occupied. The moral tone of our race and homes, even the churches, has been shaken by the pernicious influence of the so-called 'social' club, and our gratitude and entire approbation go out to the civic officials of Los Angeles of the present administration who have performed what we, as a race, could not do alone."

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Los Angeles forum. The officers of the forum are Attorney Hugh E. Macbeth, the Rev. D. L. McKens, J. R. Scott, Capt. F. H. Ambly, the Rev. A. C. Williams and Theodore Troy.

Memphis NEGRO SCHOOLS AIDED.

**Twenty-Six Barrels of Provisions
Given to Poor.**

The negro department of the Associated Charities was successful in creating a spirit of thankfulness among the unfortunate and deserving. The colored branch assumed the distribution of various necessities among their race, which work was greatly aided by the assistance from the colored city schools.

The following schools, besides giving wearing apparel, made the following bulk contributions of staple articles: Greenwood, \$2 and three barrels; Grant, 39 cents and three barrels; Charles Avenue, 27 cents and two barrels; Georgia Street, three barrels; Clay, three barrels; LaRosa, three barrels; Kortrecht High, three boxes and three barrels; Klondyke, two barrels; Virginia, two barrels; Carnes, 21 cents and two and one-half barrels; Christ's Church, Mississippi Avenue, \$2.50; Tennessee Union Lodge No. 1623, G. U. O. of O. F., \$12.

Hundreds of baskets of wholesome food were distributed from central headquarters, besides many boxes sent out by expressmen to the homes of those unable to call at headquarters.

STANDARD UNION

Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO WORK FOR THE UPLIFT OF THE COLORED RACE

To-day marks the permanent organization of a movement devoted to the work of social uplift among the colored people. This afternoon, at the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn street, the Executive Board of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes elected officers for the ensuing year. While this organization is national in the scope of its work and has branches in many of the larger cities of the country, this is the first movement for a branch in this borough.

The Brooklyn headquarters of the Urban League are located in the Children's Court Building, 102 Court street. Among those interested in promoting this movement are such persons as Mrs. Thomas Leeming, Magistrate Charles J. Dodd, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, and Miss Gertrude Grasse.

EVENING POST

New York City

MODEL HOMES FOR NEGROES.

**Comprehensive Plan to Meet Urban
Conditions Considered.**

Announcement of a comprehensive plan to house the negro population in Harlem was made to-day by the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. The League proposes beginning on a small scale, the first development to be on a plot covering about eight city lots. In this model tenement house there will be apartments of two, three, and four rooms, baths not being counted as rooms. The average rental will be \$1.50 a room weekly.

Conferences have been held by representatives of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, officers of the City and Suburban Homes Company, and members of the advisory council of Real Estate Interests.

MUSICAL AMERICA

New York City

A concert of negro music was held May 3 at Delmonico's, New York, for the benefit of the Home for Colored Working Girls and Settlement Work, 132 West 131st Street and St. John's Club for Boys, 39 West 131st Street, under the Diocesan Auxiliaries of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Harry J. Burleigh gave a number of his own compositions; Rosmund Johnson, the supervisor of the Music School Settlement for Colored People, gave a group of pianologues, and James R. Europe appeared with his orchestra.

TIMES

New York City

MODEL HOMES FOR NEGROES

**Modern Tenements Will Be Erected
as an Investment.**

The local committee of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, which has been studying the problem of negro housing and living conditions here, especially the conditions affecting a large part of the negro colony in Harlem, recommended in a report yesterday that the worst features of present conditions there could be met only by construction of modern and model tenements. As a start in this work the committee announced that the first of the proposed buildings would be erected on eight city lots, according to plans of the City and Suburban Homes Company, to cost \$25,000, including the land. It is intended to be a practical and profitable investment, as well as an experiment in sociology.

The living and sanitary and moral conditions found under present conditions of housing, the committee says, are due principally to crowding in one apartment or house, and to higher rents.